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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1926

A Short Sketch of Chinese Library Development

By JOHN C. B. KWEI

Librarian of Shantung University Library at Tsinan, and Curator of the Chinese Room at Columbia University

CONFUCIUS and Lao-tze have clearly told us in their writings (Yih King and Tao The King Chap. 80) that the ancient mode of recording thought was accomplished by "Knotted cords." The prerequisites for the library development are writing, pen, paper and ink. The invention of writing in the proper sense of the word is credited to Tsang Hieh, who is said to have lived in the twenty-eighth century B. C. He achieved the art of forming written characters by imitating the foot-prints of birds. The introduction of the Chinese writing-brush in its modern form was credited to Meng Tien, a general of the Tsin dynasty (about 214 B. C.). Tsai Lun, a chamberlain of the Emperor Han Ho-ti (A. D. 89-105), first made paper out of inner bark of trees, ends of hemp, rags and fishing nets, instead of the ancient use of bamboo and wooden tablets, and silk. To Wei Tang, who lived in the fourth or fifth century of our era, has been ascribed the invention of a true ink from lamp black, for writing and for printing.

For the sake of convenience the development of Chinese libraries may be divided into three periods: The era before Confucius, up to 190 B. C.; the period beginning 190 B. C. and ending with the succession of Kwang Hsu in 1875 A. D.; and the reform movement of 1898 to the present day.

Before the age of Confucius, writing was done on slips of bamboo. Undoubtedly there were many written documents on slips of bamboo, before and at the time of Confucius. The state was the collector and preserver. The motive for making these bamboo slips was to judge the character of the rule exercised by the princes of the country. Usually officials were sent at regular intervals into different parts of the country to note and collect the various dialectical differences and the popular songs and put them on bamboo tablets. The Book of Odes, "She King," is the typical example. From it we can draw a picture of the occasional tyranny, violence and many other social virtues and defects. Yih King is the oldest book in the Chinese lan-

guage, tho with modifications afterwards. It is stated that Confucius had inspected the document in the library of the State of Chow, and having found the records of the four dynasties of Yu, Hea, Shang, and Chow (2356-700 B. C.) he preserved the best among them and rejected the others.

The age of Confucius and several centuries following witnessed a succession of writers, distinguished for the boldness of their theories and the freedom of their utterance, as Lao-tze, Kwan-yin-tze, Mencius and many others. Considering the imperfect facilities that then existed for book-making, writers increased to a considerable extent. But after all their writings were either on bamboo or silk. Only the state and the privileged class had the good fortune to possess them.

In the year 221 B.C. there came the Tsin Despot. With the hope of governing the people with ease and forever, he boldly ordered the extinction of all the records of the past, excepting only works on medicine, divination, agriculture and the annals of his own House. Moreover, all literati were deliberately put to death, so that they could no longer pass their knowledge to their descendants. As a result, this dynasty ended even sooner than usual.

The succeeding dynasty—the Han—showed a better attitude towards literature. It is recorded that since books were wanted and lost, ceremonies and music in the court could not be carried out properly and appropriately. The emperor was moved to sorrow and said, "I am grieved at this." Thus, in 190 B.C., the laws for the suppression of literary works were repealed, and every encouragement was made to induce the people to bring forward their hidden treasures, from the walls of the houses, from the caves in the mountains, and even from the bed of rivers. What these sources failed to reproduce, old men came forward to supply from their well-stored memories. In this way, a good collection was possible. Liu Heang was officially appointed to be the custodian of these books. He arranged them, indexed them and made a digest of their contents, which he presented to the em-

peror. His scheme of classification contained seven categories: General works, the six arts, philosophical works, poetry, military works, mathematics, medicine. However, before the undertaking was finished he died, and his son was appointed to succeed him.

This kind of practice of forming national collections of the native literature has been imitated by nearly every succeeding dynasty, partly because of reverence for the old, and partly because of the desire to signalize the reign of the dynasty by some literary achievement. On the other hand, it is also true to say that towards the end of each dynasty, the books were more or less lost, on account of the chaotic conditions.

The invention of paper in 105 A.D., the expounding of the Classics, the spread of Taoism, the dissemination of Buddhism and the invention of printing in 953 A.D., naturally increased many books. Private libraries were not uncommon in the provinces. During the early part of the eighth century, under the reign of Tang, the official record of the national library amounted to 53,915 books, besides which there was a collection of recent authors, numbering 28,469 volumes. The classification which was then used has been followed with very slight deviations to the present day. The four great divisions of the classifications are: Classics, history, philosophy, and miscellany.

During the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960-1127) Chinese literature reached its high-water mark. The first work which really deserves the name of encyclopaedia is the *Wen Hsien Tung Kaou*, which was compiled by Ma Tan-lin. It consists of three hundred and forty-eight books and contains a summary of the existing knowledge on the government, history, literature, religion, and language, as well as the colonial and tributary states, of the empire. It is pointed out, however, that his references are not accurate.

A century later, the Emperor Yung-loh, of the Ming Dynasty, determined to signalize his reign by the publication of an encyclopaedia which was intended to throw Ma Tan-lin's undertaking into the shade. An imperial commission, consisting of more than two thousand persons, was appointed to carry out the work. After four long tedious years, the result was represented by an encyclopaedia of 22,937 books. It was called *Yung-loh Ta Dien*. Somehow, the compilation was never printed and was allowed to lie barren and useless in the imperial library.

The Manchus subdued the Chinese by military strength, but the latter never yielded their hearts. During the earlier part of the dynasty the feud between the Manchus and Chinese in political circles assumed such alarming proportions that there were many who resented the new order of things. Not a few of these men who had held high positions under the previous dynasty were

leaders in thought, if not actually in action. Consequently, their writings were antagonistic to the interests of the new dynasty. To permit them by sheer force might have resulted in more violent forms. Yet they must be won over to the side of the emperor, and this the first few emperors did most gracefully and admirably.

First of all, the order had been given that every one should assist in bringing to the notice of the authorities the names of all the best scholars of the day. Like the Emperor Yung-loh, Kang-hsi (1612-1723) appointed commission after commission to work on dictionaries, reference works, mathematics and books on literature. The most important of all is the "*Too Shiu Chi Cheng*," complete collection of ancient and modern literature. For forty years the commissioners had toiled and were able to write "*Finis*" on the last page of the 5020th volume when the Emperor's son had been on the throne five years. The whole book is divided into six general categories: The heavens, The earth, Mankind, Inanimate nature, Philosophy, and Political economy. The sections are: (1) The heavenly bodies; (2) The calendar; (3) Astronomy and mathematical science; (4) Astrology; (5) The earth; (6) The Dominions of China; (7) The topography of the empire; (8) The frontier nations and foreign countries; (9) The Imperial court; (10) The imperial buildings; (11) Official institutes; (12) Domestic laws; (13) Private relationships; (14) Genealogy and biography; (15) Mankind; (16) Womankind; (17) Arts and divination; (18) Religion and phenomena; (19) The animal kingdom; (20) The vegetable kingdom; (21) Canonical and general literature; (22) Education and conduct; (23) Miscellany; (24) Etymology; (25) The official examination system; (26) The system of official appointments; (27) Articles of food and commerce; (28) Ceremonies; (29) Music; (30) Military organization; (31) Administration of justice; and (32) Handicraft.

About fifty years after the death of Kang-hsi, Chien-lung wished to copy every known book. Every official had been instructed to search, and send all books to Peking, especially those having a direct bearing on ethical teachings. Private individuals were also induced to send books to the capital. If one could send more than one hundred kinds of books, he would be called "*A Custodian Of Books*" and his name would be listed in the bibliography of the book. If more than six or seven hundred books could be sent, the emperor would show his appreciation by presenting to the owner a set of books, with his own seal and possibly his own comment. For nearly ten years, over 356 persons worked as editors exclusively. There were about fifteen hundred scribes or copyists, who wrote all day long. In those days, the working hours were

practically from sunrise to sunset, with two meals daily, and no consideration for the need of physical development, and none for any form of recreation. The first copy of "Ssu Ku Chuan Shu" was bound in thirty-six thousand volumes, bound in four different colors—blue for the Classics, red for History, white for Philosophy, and black for Miscellany. Blue signifies perpetuity, red bloodshed, white purity, and black mixture. There are ten main divisions in the Classics, fifteen in History, fourteen in Philosophy, and five in the Miscellany. It was placed in the Wen Yuan Kou, inside the Imperial City, Peking. In 1783 the second copy was completed and sent to Wen Soh Kuo, Mukden. Before long a third was stacked in Yuan Ming Yuan, near Peking, and the fourth in Wen King Kuo, Jehol. Three more extra copies were finished in 1784—one for Wen Hwei Kuo, Yangchow. The third copy was completely lost in 1860, when Yuan Ming Yuan was burnt to the ground by Lord Elgin's orders. The fifth, sixth and seventh were more or less lost during the Taiping Rebellion (1850-64). Only the first, second and fourth are left, which are now in Peking.

With the sending of students and commission after commission abroad, with the translation by Chinese scholars of notable Western works, with the growing influence of the vernacular press and with the successful examples of other nations in introducing and adopting western civilization, there has been a great change in the Chinese intellectual world beginning with the time of the Emperor Kwang-hsu. Since the summer of 1898, he issued edict after edict making sweeping changes in the old régime, and tho this reform movement has suffered a storm of reaction, yet its seeds have already been sown in the minds of the people.

Readers of this article can gather, that in China from the time antedating that of Confucius down to the close of the nineteenth century, books were collected and preserved only by the government. The motives which prompted this were veneration of the past, a high appreciation of literature, and a realization of the importance of research, all of which was to the glory of the reigning Emperors or the dynasty. Inasmuch as general enlightenment was detrimental to the interests of the Emperor, this was the best that could be expected from a country like China, which for nearly four thousand years had been governed by despots and tyrants. But since 1898, when a liberal movement set in, public opinion has been gradually gaining ground. The idea of the library for the people was conceived then, but was at first somewhat slow of growth.

In 1915, the Department of Education, realizing the importance of this force—the library—in helping to make a republic, issued eleven regulations, which emphasized promotion, organ-

ization and administration of libraries thruout the different provinces. Previous to this time, here and there in the more progressive centers, a number of reading rooms with small collections of books had been put at the service of the people. Provincial libraries which are in the capitals of the different provinces were improved, and the public, by the payment of a small fee, could make use of these collections within the buildings. Some of the old examination halls were turned into libraries.

Just before this period—in 1910—the Boone University Library in Wuchang was opened to the public. Modern methods of cataloging and administration were introduced, and this became a model for other similar libraries. Traveling libraries were sent thruout the section and small branch reading rooms opened. The Boone University Library was the first to have its Chinese staff trained in an American Library School. Other educational institutions saw the importance of this vocation, and soon other Chinese librarians were sent abroad for this course. This training had a most significant influence on the modern library movement, and transformations were made in the university and college libraries, both those under the government and those under missions. In 1920 the Boone Library Training School, as a department of the Boone University was opened, and thirty graduates have since gone out from this School to various libraries in the country.

During the past decade, the university and college libraries have been steadily increasing their collection of Chinese and Western books to meet the needs of their growing institutions, and constantly raising the standard of administration. Ten such libraries have fine new buildings with modern improvements.

In addition to the above named libraries, there have been opened during recent years, certain special libraries with fine collections of Western books and translations. The Chinese Social and Political Science Library, in Peking, the Science Library in Nanking, the Chamber of Commerce Library, and the Commercial Press Library in Shanghai, are examples.

The passage of the Chinese Indemnity Bill by the American Congress in 1921, has given great impetus to the modern library movement. Educators and other leaders had sent a petition to the President of the United States recommending, if the money was remitted, that a certain portion of this should be used to establish model public libraries in educational centers in China.

The American Library Association, greatly interested in seeing such a plan materialize, sent a library delegate last year to China to survey the field and make a report to the Chinese Foundation—the Committee appointed to administer this indemnity—urging the advisability of the use of

a part of the funds for this most important and far-reaching purpose. Such a grant was last year made by this Foundation, and five hundred thousand dollars have been set aside for a public library in Peking, to be called the Metropolitan Library. This will be a model for the whole country. We are assured that after three years, another grant will be made by this Foundation for a second public library, in one of the strategic educational centers, and a third will follow in time.

In addition to the grants made by the China Foundation for certain model libraries, a public-spirited Chinese philanthropist, named Tan Ka Kee, has recently stated that he will build three public libraries for his country. These will be located in Shanghai, Amoy and Foo-Chow.

The China Foundation has made a grant to the Boone Library School for "professorship and scholarship." Here will be trained librarians for the various libraries of the country, with special emphasis laid on the cataloging of Chinese collections. The students must be of junior college grade, and the course will last two years. Entrance examinations are to be held yearly in five cities in different sections.

In 1925, the Chinese National Library Association was formed, having among its members not only the librarians of China, but the leaders in educational and political circles. This organization was founded during the visit of Dr. Bostwick, the American Library Association delegate. He was made an honorary member of the Board of Directors, and ten prominent American libraries were invited to become honorary members, and five other countries are represented by a membership. Thus this organization is not only national in its scope, but international.

In spite of the constant conflicts of the selfish war-lords, and their struggles for power, this constructive force—the modern library movement—is slowly, but steadily, going forward for our country. We look to America—especially to the American Library Association—for her sympathy and co-operation in our efforts, as we push up-stream, often with the current against us, to the haven we are striving to reach.

Hospital Library Extension Work

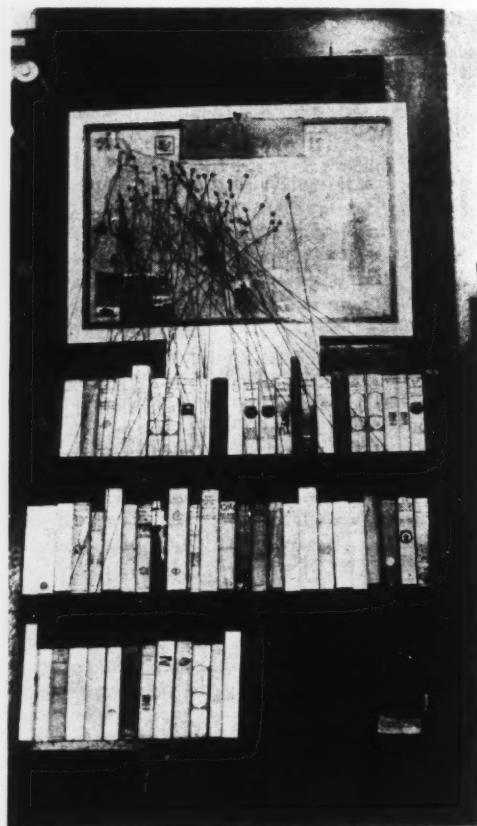
THE A.L.A. Committee on Hospital Libraries has sent a memorial to its colleagues on the Extension Committee regretting the omission of any consideration of hospital library work in the report "Library Extension," which formed one of the A.L.A. Fiftieth Anniversary publications.

The memorial reads:

"Inasmuch as the Committee on Hospital Libraries considers library work done in hospitals to be a legitimate form of extension work

both of and from public libraries; and, inasmuch as this service, as carried on in the fifty-odd federal hospitals, under the Veterans' Bureau, and in two score or so important and influential private hospitals, and in the hundreds of other hospitals under supervision of the local public libraries; is reaching literally thousands, negroes as well as white, hitherto outside the pale of libraries; the members of this Committee do most heartily recommend that this service be recognized and included in all future reports of Library Extension, or that, if this term Library Extension is to be used in a very limited meaning that such term be defined clearly and succinctly in the opening paragraphs of such report in order that no misunderstanding may result in the mind of the reader."

Books on the Making of the West



THE CHATTANOOGA (TENN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY'S DISPLAY OF BOOKS ON THE MAKING OF THE WESTERN STATES HAS BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS. THE BOOKS ARE "TIED" TO THE WESTERN HALF OF PAUL PAINE'S MAP OF AMERICA'S MAKING

Statistics of City Libraries, 1926

COMPILED BY HELEN H. MARTIN, SARAH D. DAVIS, NINA M. KEPPEL.

THE increased usefulness of these annual tables of statistics for city libraries is indicated by the frequent references to them. They have done much to help poorly supported libraries to secure adequate income.

The following figures were collected in May by three students at the Albany (New York State) Library School (now located at Columbia University). They were revised up to September 1, 1926, except in the case of three or four libraries which failed to reply to the call for revision of the September preliminary edition of this list.

The table for cities of over 200,000 is similar to the table prepared annually heretofore by Dr. George F. Bowerman of the Washington Public Library, and which appears in the annual reports of his library. He has co-operated in the preparation of this table.

The footnotes explain certain unusual statistics. The population figures are those supplied by the librarians as "the most careful estimate for January, 1926, based on census and local authoritative estimates."

In two instances the city and county figures have been given as well as the city figures; however, in all instances the city figures only have been used in arriving at the total, except in cases where it is impossible to segregate city and county.

In general the table shows a gradual increase in library support and a corresponding increase in the public's use of books. In the case of all three groups of cities, it is noticeable that the unit cost of giving service (dividing total circulation into total expenditures) shows a slight decrease. This is no doubt due to the efforts now being made in many libraries to simplify and reduce the clerical processes involved.

That the proportionate costs and amount of service are affected by the size of the city is shown by the difference as to "per capita" which appear in the summaries of the three different tables, and which correspond to the difference discovered in the tables a year ago and in similar statistical studies made by various persons. As others have pointed out, larger operating costs "per" book circulation in large cities is largely due to the greater proportionate amount of reference service given. The figures raise many questions which suggest plainly enough the need for careful and intensive study of library methods in a way that has never yet been undertaken, but which may now be possible at one of the new graduate schools. A list of such questions, that cannot be met by the phrases

"local conditions" or "quality," were suggested in the introduction to last year's tables.

The table for the first time shows the number of borrowers registered. This feature is added in the attempt to minimize the unproved assumption that there is something incompatible in building up large circulation of books and a high degree of reference and intensive book service. There is a tendency on the part of libraries having a high operating cost to attribute this to "quality" and for these libraries to maintain that it is unfair to judge libraries by the usual "cost unit," a figure which is secured by dividing the total expenditures by the circulation. A careful study of the methods and results in various libraries would, in my opinion, reveal the fact that many libraries which are most active in building up a circulation of books while their percentage of fiction is being decreased are, at the same time, giving fully as much, and in many cases more, attention to the development of their reference service than some of the libraries that have abnormally high costs.

High operating costs are, in many cases, due to one of three reasons: (1) Over-elaboration of expensive clerical routine and unjustified processes; (2) High maintenance cost of branch or central library buildings which are not justified by the amount and type of service which they give; (3) A general neglect of the business side of the library's work. (Is there an incompatibility between studying methods and costs, and developing scholarship in the library's personnel and service?)

The preceding paragraph is written in answer to the technically correct point made by a few librarians, that it is unfair to measure library work by the mere circulation of books. The fact is that as yet no other measurement of service has been devised. Libraries which claim to be doing an especially large amount of reference service realize that any figures of that service must also be misleading, as they show nothing of the importance or quality or amount of time consumed in rendering this reference service.

It is for this reason that the 1926 table includes a new column to show the number of persons who have been registered as library borrowers within the usual three-year period. It may not be the function of the public library to bring books into the lives of the greatest number of people, but the founders of the A. L. A. thought so fifty years ago when they gave us a statement of principles. It may be

that these figures provide a fairer basis for comparison than do the figures for circulation per capita, or expense per volume circulated. The latter figure, of course, includes the cost not only of selecting books but of buying the

books, maintaining all the reference service and the building equipment, and operating the entire system.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER

Formerly Lecturer at the Albany School.

Table I. Cities of Over 200,000 Population

Cities	Population Latest Estimate	1924-25 Expenditures (ordinary)	Expenditure per Capita	Circulation	Expenditure per volume circulated	Circulation per capita	Branches	Branches in separate buildings	Registered borrowers last 3 yrs.
New York City	5,873,356	\$2,423,378.84	\$.412	16,944,905	\$.14	2.87	94	76	933,183
N. Y. Pub. Lib.	2,955,474	1,217,611.04	.412	9,018,339	.135	3.05	46	43	422,831
Brooklyn	2,203,235	913,522.00	.414	5,950,000	.153	2.70	28	23	403,609
Queens	714,647 ²	292,245.80	.408	1,976,566	.147	2.76	20	10	106,740
Chicago	3,023,379	1,405,334.97	.464	11,002,736	.127	3.63	39	5	324,099
Philadelphia	1,979,364	634,514.70	.320	4,022,123	.157	2.03	29	29	231,614
Detroit	1,290,000	1,060,636.00	.822	4,105,744	.258	3.18	19	18	216,544
Los Angeles	1,000,000	717,135.23	.717	5,050,022	.142	5.05	42	21	226,978
Cleveland	936,485	1,306,347.17	1.394	6,287,331	.207	6.714	60	17	241,190
St. Louis	842,614	474,323.93	.563	2,746,914	.172	3.26	12	6	144,723
Baltimore	784,938	289,761.74	.363	1,004,061	.288	1.26	26	26	65,041
Boston	779,620	963,832.06	1.23	3,433,232	.287	4.40	31	9	183,961
San Francisco	660,000	273,047.54	.414	2,261,133	.121	3.43	11	11	101,396
Pittsburgh	631,563	570,398.05	.903	2,434,703	.234	3.85	10	9	204,184
Allegheny	155,000	93,326.69	.602	519,238	.179	3.35	1	1	19,773
Old City	476,563	477,071.36	1.001	1,915,465	.251	4.01	9	8	184,411
Milwaukee	591,493 ³	346,317.47	.585	3,505,997	.0987	5.92	14	3	130,761
Cincinnati	540,000	375,145.73	.691	2,128,110	.176	3.94	28	11	111,733
Buffalo	538,016	279,627.63	.519	2,249,968	.124	4.18	10	5	188,501
Washington	513,994	251,355.72	.484	1,298,405	.193	2.52	3	3	63,967
Newark	452,513	328,022.71	.725	1,237,479	.265	2.73	5	4	71,757
Minneapolis	425,435	422,853.45	.993	2,304,728	.183	5.41	20	9	90,681
" with county	461,840	447,176.09	.968	2,499,893	.174	5.41			
New Orleans	414,493	87,381.41	.210	685,191	.127	1.65	5	5	34,637
Kansas City	391,763	248,875.73	.635	1,528,223	.162	3.89	15	2	112,205
Portland	380,000 ³	310,460.46	.817	2,496,569	.124	6.56	17	12	133,526
Indianapolis	367,000	343,706.72	.936	1,896,230	.181	5.16	19	12	105,433
Seattle	354,367	300,913.15	.819	2,312,181	.130	6.52	9	8	128,328
Louisville	342,400 ³	164,688.78	.48	1,320,310	.124	4.10	15	9	60,939
Rochester	316,786 ⁴	183,956.29	.58	1,610,097	.114	5.08	10	4	61,155
Jersey City	315,280	200,619.13	.636	1,473,215	.136	4.67	10	4	23,990
Oakland	300,000	164,921.55	.549	1,114,245	.148	3.71	13	8	60,373
St. Paul	297,000	218,372.16	.735	1,504,998	.145	5.06	4	4	76,593
Denver	290,000	201,322.98	.694	1,435,230	.140	4.94	11	8	72,864
Toledo	287,389	226,857.38	.789	1,381,770	.164	4.80	14	6	60,528
Columbus	279,836	74,410.00	.26	571,524	.13	2.04	9	—	76,115
Providence	267,918	247,866.04	.925	958,033	.258	3.57	7	1	62,496
Dallas	250,000	35,020.37	.140	344,095	.101	1.37	1	1	28,048
Omaha	211,768	89,451.74	.422	711,435	.125	3.31	4	2	41,925
Akron	210,000	49,605.10	.236	389,927	.127	1.85	3	1	34,071
Birmingham	205,670	78,630.74	.333	586,993	.134	2.85	8	3	47,183
" with county	300,000	88,841.95	.296	648,247	.137	2.16			
Atlanta	200,616 ⁵	95,110.00	.474	632,079	.150	3.15	8	4	*66,056
Totals	27,306,887	\$15,444,202.68	\$.565	94,969,936	\$.162	3.47	628	356	4,816,181

¹ Circulation Department figures only.

² Last year's statistics.

³ City and County.

⁴ State Census.

⁵ 1920 Census.

⁶ Five years.

⁷ Including school branches.

⁸ Including school issue.

⁹ Plus 4 townships.

¹⁰ Incomplete.

Notes continued on next page.

Table 2. Cities of 100,000 to 200,000 Population

Cities	Population Latest Estimate	1924-25 Expenditures (ordinary)	Expenditure per Capita	Circulation	Expenditure per volume circulated	Circulation per capita	Branches	Branches in separate buildings	Registered Borrowers last 3 yrs.
San Antonio, Tex.	198,069	\$45,591.08	\$.23	266,641	\$.17	1.34	0	0	24,844
Richmond, Va. . .	191,000	37,954.00 ¹¹	.19	138,206	.275	.723	1	0	11,167
Worcester, Mass. .	190,757	148,076.16	.77	888,814	.17	4.6	3	3	34,965
Dayton, Ohio . . .	183,371	165,776.64	.905	569,179	.29	3.1	10	2	35,545
Syracuse, N. Y. . .	182,003	114,713.32	.63	913,852	.125	5.02	3	3	45,857
New Haven, Conn.	178,927	106,189.37	.59	757,265	.14	4.2	6	4	50,862
Houston, Texas. . .	164,954	53,775.18	.326	441,754	.12	2.67	3	3	27,983
Hartford, Conn. . .	164,325	66,699.55	.44	584,060	.11	3.55	3	0	27,000
Memphis, Tenn. . .	162,351	111,769.56	.68	650,246	.058	4.00	12	5	27,192
Norfolk, Va. . . .	162,000	37,453.69	.23	241,551	.155	1.5	6	1	15,751
Youngstown, Ohio	161,000	78,277.17	.48	689,770	.113	4.2	2	1	34,566
Bridgeport, Conn.	158,000	148,016.08	.93	1,083,191	.136	6.85	6	6	35,369
Grand Rapids . . .	153,698	156,242.81	1.02	850,877	.18	5.54	23	1	29,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	148,107	26,565.29	.17	128,312	.207	.86	1	1	18,583
Nashville, Tenn. . .	144,377	36,834.47	.255	181,209	.23	1.25	4	3	11,090
Springfield, Mass. ²	144,227	154,608.86	1.07	1,257,093	.122	8.71	3	3	—
Scranton, Pa. . . .	143,000	34,800.35	.245	193,553	.18	1.36	4	1	16,968
Paterson, N. J. . .	141,954	77,782.63	.548	374,020	.207	2.64	4	1	26,716
San Diego, Cal. . .	141,898	95,602.02	.70	1,145,368	.08	8.00	14	5	32,198
Des Moines, Ia. . .	141,441	111,777.79	.793	901,279	.124	6.3	7	1	28,276
Fort Wayne, Ind. ³	140,272	111,814.35	.789	748,600	.134	5.34	5	0	25,512
Chattanooga, Tenn.	136,464	34,109.20	.25	276,949	.12	2.03	2	0	25,326
Jacksonville, Fla.	135,866	32,886.96	.24	286,919	.113	2.11	—	—	14,717
Flint, Mich.	135,000	74,694.45	.55	645,609	.115	4.73	7	0	38,697
Trenton, N. J. . . .	132,000	88,100.59	.667	522,347	.168	3.95	3	2	—
Erie, Pa.	131,620	51,443.15	.39	346,753	.148	2.63	—	—	²¹ 27,017
New Bedford, Mass.	130,000	79,852.00	.61	532,790	.15	4.09	3	0	28,669
Fall River, Mass.	129,560	96,438.65	.744	498,212	.195	3.8	3	3	16,336
Camden, N. J. . . .	128,000	48,662.16	.38	292,007	.166	2.28	3	3	15,381
Long Beach, Calif.	125,000	128,576.82	1.028	1,016,438	.126	8.13	5	4	²² 43,029
Salt Lake City . . .	125,000	78,389.22	.627	661,656	.10	5.2	4	3	27,169
Oklahoma City . . .	125,000	50,820.50	.406	466,088	.109	3.72	8	1	25,000
Cambridge, Mass.	120,053	71,390.00	.594	427,045	.167	3.55	5	1	²³ 36,230
Kansas City, Kan.	120,000	27,969.00	.233	262,050	.106	2.19	8	4	26,245
Tulsa, Okla.	120,000	43,932.00	.366	360,681	.121	3	2	2	37,000
Wilmington, Del.	118,000	73,202.90	.62	577,848	.126	4.89	3	1	26,433
Albany, N. Y. . . .	117,820	65,796.46	.558	392,600	.167	3.33	4	2	27,989
Yonkers, N. Y. . . .	115,000	43,294.14	.37	386,270	.112	3.35	1	0	13,570
Johnstown, Pa. . . .	114,455	18,468.34	.16	145,526	.126	1.27	0	0	10,474
Tacoma, Wash. . . .	114,000	55,133.70	.483	631,576	.087	5.5	1	1	32,773
Reading, Pa.	113,639	29,308.07	.257	173,066	.169	1.52	3	1	—
Duluth, Minn. . . .	110,502 ²	74,422.94	.673	458,446	.162	4.14	4	2	26,152
Evansville, Ind. ³ . .	109,529	101,459.89	.926	641,446	.158	5.8	6	3	30,250
Spokane, Wash. . . .	108,379	81,564.78	.75	551,989	.147	5.09	10	3	26,548
Elizabeth, N. J. . . .	108,000	50,026.81	.463	375,777	.133	3.47	4	1	—
Waterbury, Conn. . .	102,134	51,767.33	.507	391,357	.132	3.8	0	0	17,487
El Paso, Texas . . .	102,000	39,232.22	.384	181,258 ²⁴	.216	1.77	0	0	12,291
South Bend, Ind.	102,000	67,717.39	.663	403,276	.167	3.95	2	2	25,066
Sacramento, Calif.	101,942	40,879.91	.40	358,604	.11	3.52	4	1	22,592
Utica, N. Y.	101,604 ⁴	91,028.32	.87	507,736	.17	5.00	2	2	21,403
Somerville, Mass. . .	100,000	71,410.51	.714	451,025	.133	4.6	3	3	25,364
Totals	6,927,998	\$3,762,242.88	\$.54	26,238,184	\$.14	3.78	220	89	1,238,658

Notes begin on page 1116 and conclude on page 1118.

¹¹ Not exclusive of extraordinary expense.¹² For two years only.¹³ Population includes negroes; other figures for this library are for white people only.¹⁴ City appropriation only.

Table 3. Cities of 50,000 to 100,000 Population

Cities	Population Latest Estimate	1924-25 Expenditures (ordinary)	Expenditure per Capita	Circulation	Expenditure per volume circulated	Circulation per capita	Branches in separate buildings	Branches	Registration borrowers last 3 yrs.
Lynn, Mass.	99,148 ⁵	\$69,351.87	\$.690	467,792	\$.140	4.71	4	3	19,294
Knoxville, Tenn...	95,464	48,085.41	.503	284,447	.169	2.98	4 ⁷	1	13,619
Tampa, Fla.	94,743	42,647.38	.451	235,061	.181	2.48	6	4	15,480
Schenectady, N. Y.	92,786	40,528.83	.436	316,389	.128	3.40	3	0	16,149
Peoria, Ill.	92,186	47,892.85	.519	465,719	.102 ⁸	5.05	1	1	18,034
Allentown, Pa. ..	90,000	19,608.73	.217	241,502	.081	2.68	2	—	17,428
Gary, Ind.	90,000 ⁷	82,003.73	.910	503,992	.162	5.59	13	5	27,313
Huntington, W. Va.	90,000	30,670.82	.340	109,466	.280	1.21	2	—	5,662
Wichita, Kan. ..	90,000	32,881.20	.365	374,805	.088	4.16	—	—	22,452
Bayonne, N. J. ..	86,000	50,188.62	.583	437,893	.115	5.70	5	—	12,757
Sioux City	85,000	50,691.40	.59	384,835	.131	4.52	6	1	19,278
Lansing, Mich. ..	85,000	27,723.64 ¹⁰	.33	190,813	.14	2.25	12 ⁷	—	10,726
Harrisburg, Pa. .	84,000	28,589.73	.340	288,419	.099	3.43	—	—	17,581
Manchester, N. H.	83,097	48,655.64	.590	244,348	.200	2.90	—	—	11,081
St. Joseph, Mo...	77,743	59,294.13	.76	525,041	.112	6.75	4	2	24,663
Rockford, Ill. ...	76,287	58,945.79	.772	347,419	.112	4.55	4	2	18,353
Charlotte, N. C. .	76,000	15,000.00	.197	152,590	.098	2.00	—	—	10,196
Troy, N. Y.	75,000	28,048.68	.377	125,302	.223	1.67	—	—	13,259
Springfield, Ill. .	74,977	41,867.47 ¹¹	.558	359,393	.116	4.79	20 ⁹	1	23,021
Little Rock, Ark...	74,216	14,500.00	.200	143,216	.100	2.00	1	—	—
Winston-Salem ..	74,000 ¹³	14,000.00 ¹⁴	.190	127,923	.110	1.75	—	—	3,317
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,833	45,229.18	.612	301,355	.150	4.08	3	—	16,986
Binghamton, N. Y.	71,915	28,214.90	.380	244,903	.110	3.40	1	—	20,789
Terre Haute	71,071	53,426.19	.75	516,445	.135	7.26	14	—	26,000
East St. Louis ..	70,000	18,443.82	.260	151,359	.100	2.00	—	—	5,511
Pawtucket, R. I. .	70,000	28,300.33	.404	198,028	.142	2.82	5 ⁷	1	12,881
Saginaw, Mich...	70,000	48,477.50 ¹⁵	.694	269,760	Note ¹⁶	3.85	Note ¹⁷	Note ¹⁷	—
Springfield, O. .	70,000	21,362.33	.300	92,442	.230	1.32	1	—	10,746
New Britain, Conn.	69,000	44,227.27	.64	266,502	.160	3.86	1	—	7,560
Passaic, N. J. ...	68,979	35,600.33	.477	442,964	.080	5.94	5	1	13,256
Wheeling, W. Va.	68,500	19,107.00	.280	117,031	.160	1.70	—	—	8,414
Berkeley, Calif. .	66,209	76,040.78	1.150	643,440	.118	9.70	6	3	42,599
Brockton, Mass. .	65,731	36,144.07	.540	284,188	.120	4.00	2	—	18,385
Augusta, Ga.	65,000	3,956.68	.060	24,516	.161	.37	—	—	2,400
Cicero, Ill.	65,000	17,809.37	.273	129,931	.137	2.00	—	—	10,508
Racine, Wis.	65,000	45,726.75	.703	397,027	.115	6.10	4	1	22,718
Roanoke, Va.	61,900	22,359.89	.361	136,009	.164	2.19	1	1	6,426
East Orange, N. J.	60,500	59,999.57	.991	331,686	.180	5.48	3	3	17,516
Holyoke, Mass. ...	60,335	43,190.95	.715	218,121	.198	3.61	—	—	14,781
Bethlehem, Pa. .	60,000	22,022.62	.367	169,582	.130	2.80	3	—	11,359
Highland Park ..	60,000	28,365.93	.470	189,838	.149	3.16	2	—	19,541
Lakewood, Ohio .	60,000	62,196.08	1.030	379,296	.164	6.30	6	1	20,783
Niagara Falls ...	60,000	32,747.60	.550	313,216	.100	5.00	1	1	15,000
Quincy, Mass. ...	60,000	42,834.84	.713	434,742	.098	7.25	9	2	17,542
Jackson, Mich. ...	59,000	24,816.50	.420	217,578	.114	3.689	3	1	13,000
Covington, Ky. ...	57,212	10,113.33	.176	86,206	.117	1.50	—	—	4,746
Chester, Pa.	56,000	9,000.00	.16	45,000	.20	.804	—	—	4,279
Lancaster, Pa. ...	55,000	5,664.00	.10	102,113	.050	1.80	3	—	5,133

¹⁵ Total for three independent libraries, one of which is a reference library only, with 30,000 volumes and its own staff.

¹⁶ Operating expenses of reference library, which owns its own building, include rental upkeep of one of the circulating libraries. Impossible to arrive at accurate cost per circulation on a basis comparable with usual public libraries.

¹⁷ Two co-ordinate circulating libraries, and two school branches.

¹⁸ From August 1925 thru March, 1926.

¹⁹ White population only. Colored library has separate organization.

²⁰ Includes organization cost; registration for 15 months only.

²¹ For four years.

²² Population of El Paso 50% American, 50% Mexican, 75% of which is illiterate, accounts for small number of borrowers.

Cities	Population Latest Estimate	1924-25 Expenditures (ordinary)	Expenditure per Capita	Circulation	Expenditure per volume circulated	Circulation per capita	Branches in separate buildings	Branches in separate buildings	Registered borrowers last 3
Topeka, Kan. . .	55,000	22,325.86	.343	135,656	.164	2.46	2	—	—
Kalamazoo, Mich.	55,000	54,698.68	.994	342,844	.159	6.23	4	1	22,242
Portsmouth, Va. .	54,387	3,000.00	.055	40,046	.074	.736	—	—	—
Davenport, Iowa .	52,469	55,064.08	1.040	527,803	.100	10.00	3 ²	—	18,323
Malden, Mass. . .	52,000	42,237.15	.822	331,510	.127	6.40	2	2	14,321
Haverhill Mass. .	51,000	43,648.31	.855	248,000	.176	4.86	2	—	7,546
Savannah, Ga. . .	49,361 ¹⁰	30,434.33	.616	189,488	.160	3.83	1	—	14,276
<i>Total</i>	3,895,049	\$ 1,987,962.14	\$.510	14,844,990	\$.133	3.81	174	38	765,233
<i>Grand Total</i>	38,129,934	\$21,194,407.70		136,053,110			1,022	483	6,820,072
<i>General Average</i>			\$.555		\$.155	3.56			

For footnotes see pages 1116-1118.

The Future of Periodical Work in Libraries

By CAROLYN F. ULRICH

Chief of Periodicals Division, New York Public Library

CARLYLE said "Civilization is transportation," but to-day it is communication in a far wider sense which is the dominant factor in our world. A powerful element in communication is the diffusion of knowledge thru the printed page, and in this field periodicals play an important part. Keeping up with current thought has become a necessity in every phase of interest. It is impossible to keep in touch with the important movements of to-day, to acquire familiarity with the best thought on any subject, to apply the most recently proven method in any field, or even to keep abreast of current affairs without constant use of the leading periodicals.

In content and format periodicals have changed greatly during the past twenty-five years. Comparison of the newspapers and magazines of 1900 with those of to-day, as to number, circulation and character, shows an astonishing advance. And should the growth continue in the same proportion, the periodical world will have assumed overwhelming proportions.

It is true that many of the magazines on our news stands to-day contain much vicious and useless material and many bring out the most bizarre examples of contemporary literature and art. On the other hand, in spite of this decadent element, thousands of magazines voice the latest productions and developments in every matter of human interest.

The tremendous expansion in the output of periodicals is best accounted for by the fact that the general mass of people, thru our public schools and libraries, have acquired the reading habit, and this, together with the growth of the big cities, has enormously increased the reading public. Magazines have sprung up to meet the demands of the individual. There must be

a magazine for the mechanic as well as one for the professional worker, a magazine to entertain or inform those who only a generation ago first learned to read, as well as an academic treatise for the scholar. And so the range of periodical literature has expanded to meet the tastes, pleasures or occupations of everyone. They have become a vital necessity to us. Think, for example, of the scientists of the world, or any other small group of experts in a particular field, who would be handicapped by ignorance of developments which might have taken place abroad as well as here, if there were not a periodical publication covering their specialized field.

Business has been quick to realize the commercial value of the printed page. This is not particularly surprising, for business deals primarily with current information reporting latest developments, and it is business that is knocking at the door of the libraries most persistently for information. Industry today must keep in touch with world-wide activities relating to specific subjects. The fullest and most up-to-date statistical data relating to particular products and their consumption is invaluable to economic interests, especially in the problems of marketing and distribution.

A magazine may contain information for many kinds of readers, yet a reader may not find all facts about a topic of current interest in any one magazine. Often information on a world-wide current topic affecting the welfare of several countries, such as the rubber industry, will be analyzed more fully in a rubber trade publication, in which the economic side is emphasized, than in a magazine devoted to world affairs, in which the political side might appear, yet both angles may be desirable to the reader. Then

again, a house organ may reproduce a rare old print often difficult to find, of the early days of the town or city where a factory was first located, or may give a complete history of the development of the concern or commodity produced, all of which is a welcome find to the librarian or research worker.

Again, much of the success in financial and industrial enterprise dates from the increase in volume of newspaper and periodical advertising. The relation of advertising to the periodicals is two-fold. In the first place, the magazines derive a substantial percentage of their operating expense from advertisements. In few cases could a magazine function without its advertisements, for its revenue from ordinary sales would be insufficient to support it. Secondly, to a business man the study of advertising from every angle is very important, for advertising today is an art, alert to meet the flux of time. Then too, the ordinary salesman, who was never before supposed to have any interests beyond displaying samples of merchandise and taking orders, today wants some light on what others in his own field are doing, and in not too technical a form. Hence we find a journal to cover the needs of every trade.

In these days of rapid change, when methods new today are discarded tomorrow, the seeker for information usually wants it to be the latest specific information on his particular subject. It must be hot from the press in order that action taken may be fair, safe and dependable. This calls for a systematic study of magazines, and an ever-increasing knowledge of them. The great problem in a periodical room of the size of that of the New York Public Library is that of locating information in periodicals as soon as they are received. The cumulative indexes bring material up to the beginning of the month past but not up to date; that is, the October *Readers' Guide* covers the material thru September. But that elapsing month is invaluable to one seeking the latest definite and accurate facts. In order to cover this period we clip the daily newspapers for outstanding topics, filing and carefully dating the clippings. The subjects thus clipped from the newspapers are indexed from the periodicals as they are received until the arrival of the cumulative indexes, when the checking ceases and new subjects are looked for. This scheme is in its primitive stage from lack of funds and consequent lack of assistants to develop and handle this urgent need adequately. And it is an urgent need, for interest in world affairs will not wait a month for an index.

Periodicals have such interrelated value that if they are used only for reference when bound and, for current use, only when definitely called

for by title, they have not given their full usefulness to the majority of readers. I fear we still too frequently assume that so far as use of magazines is concerned a library is simply a depository of knowledge, and so we lose the opportunity of entering into the daily life of people and of aiding in solving their problems.

To appease the craving for stories and yet more stories which the public in search of recreation today demands we have concoctions of every conceivable kind. From the quantity and variety of these, one would imagine that the human race spends the larger part of its time being violently in love. However, if any one will take the time to look into the vast output of periodical literature he will discover that most of us are far more interested in current thought thruout the world than in romance. Yet the short story has its place, and is being very well represented. An illustration of this is the *Golden Book* which we all welcomed so enthusiastically and which now has a circulation of about 83,000 copies.

The influence of the periodical on the reading millions of the country becomes at once apparent, for periodicals together with the newspapers are a vital force in educating the people. The newspapers announce an event, record it in interesting outline, and build up intensity of interest. Periodicals, coming less frequently, give authentic well-rounded articles, based on substantial facts and generally written by competent hands, which develop the already created interest. Books, for the most part, are not published until so long after the occurrence of an event, that their treatment of it is almost necessarily historical. Again, every magazine has its own policy and its own viewpoint for which the editor is responsible. Particularly is this true in the field of world affairs. The editors select contributors who thru their articles reflect the established policy of the magazine.

A few figures show a surprising record of the circulation of periodicals in comparison with that of newspapers and books. The sale of books approximates tens of thousands, rarely reaching one hundred thousand. The daily newspapers approximate 650,000, while many of our magazines have a circulation of over two million. The *New York Times* daily circulation is 354,000. Its *Book Review*, a section of the Sunday edition, which more nearly approaches a magazine than a newspaper, alone circulates 604,000. Sunday issues of newspapers, which are taking over more and more certain features formerly belonging wholly to the magazine world, show a marked increase over the daily issue. The *Chicago Tribune*, for example, circulates daily 619,000

copies, while on Sunday it goes as high as a million copies. Yet the circulation of the *Atlantic Monthly* is more than twice that of the Saturday issue of the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

Saturday Evening Post, 2,420,175; *Ladies' Home Journal*, 2,322,422; *American Magazine*, 2,113,108; *Pictorial Review*, 2,157,134; *Literary Digest*, 1,237,660; *Good Housekeeping*, 1,150,947; *Farm Journal*, 1,211,444; *Needlecraft Magazine*, 1,028,562; *Delineator*, 1,102,233.

In the more specialized field I have chosen a few titles and circulation at random: *Radio News*, 232,465; *House and Garden*, 128,490; *Life*, 124,423; *World's Work*, 116,710; *Field and Stream*, 94,262; *Golden Book*, 82,978; *Vanity Fair*, 80,500; *Scribner's Magazine*, 71,031; *American Mercury*, 46,679; *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, 13,841; *Foreign Affairs*, 1,009; *Printers' Ink Weekly*, 20,465.

The function of a library periodicals division is not only to give accurate current information of all kinds, but also to maintain a staff adequate to assist the research worker, but this consummation is still in the future.

Periodical literature may be invaluable for research, often establishing the basis from which books are written, for many contain original papers with exhaustive bibliographies on the new and old literature of the subject. There are also many useful publications issued which are abstracts upon special subjects of a larger work.

It is gratifying to know that libraries, thru their publications, which are similar to the learned series published by many universities, are more and more making available to research workers material in their archives. I refer particularly to the *Yale University Library Gazette* and the *British Museum Quarterly*, new this year, and the older valuable *Bulletins* of the New York Public Library, Bodleian, and John Rylands Library of Manchester. All of these are tremendous aids to the scholar, but much of the scholarly material in these and other important publications is not covered by the indexes now published, and are consequently often lost to the student. Altho we are extremely grateful to the H. W. Wilson Company for its most indispensable indexes, there is a crying need for more, especially some to deal with that mass of material hidden away in the publications of learned societies.

The future of the large current periodical room lies in its successfully blending the aspect of a reference library with that of a general circulating library. We shall find it necessary not alone to concentrate on a particular field of knowledge, thus serving a small group of specialists, but to cater as well to all comers, irrespective of their interest or occupation, whose

demand is for prompt and effective presentation of current information.

The foregoing paper was read at the A.L.A. conference of librarians of small libraries at Atlantic City in October.

Traveling Libraries for Negroes

FOUNDED by a group of Southern white men who were concerned about the situation likely to arise after the return of Negro troops from France, the Inter-Racial Commission has made gratifying progress and has met with the cordial co-operation of both races. Every Southern state except Florida has been organized with a state committee establishing and fostering local committees. The purpose of the Commission, states Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, chairman of the South Carolina Committee, is to promote the interest of Negroes in all undertakings of a governmental nature, education, health, and welfare; to endeavor to secure for them justice in the courts, especially the lower courts; to recognize their achievements in science, art, literature, and music, and in the business world; and to strive for such a change in public sentiment as will bring about a better understanding between the races.

In partial fulfillment of one of the first of these purposes, Mrs. McGowan is endeavoring to work out a plan for sending small traveling libraries into the rural negro schools in South Carolina. Such small libraries are now in circulation in the white schools in Charleston County and in white and Negro schools in the City of Charleston. Miss Laura M. Bragg, Director of the Charleston Museum, will order the cases and help in selecting the books. They will be shipped out under the Museum service and returned when in need of repair or replenishment. The circulation in each county is to be in the care of the colored county supervisors, who have promised fullest co-operation. Mrs. McGowan believes that this movement should be a lever in lifting the load of illiteracy from the Negro race, and hopes to extend the service to other states than South Carolina. The first need is money for purchasing cases and books. Twenty-five dollars will start a library, and it is hoped that the service may start with twenty libraries in operation. Books also are more than acceptable, especially very simple books, such as primers, first and second readers, and any story books, especially picture books. Other books can also be used in proposed library centres. Books may be sent to Mrs. McGowan in care of the Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C., and money to her at 5 St. Michael's Place in the same city.

The A. L. A. Fiftieth Anniversary Exhibit

THE Philadelphia exhibit of the American Library Association had to be created in the short time after March 20, when the Government appropriation for the Sesquicentennial assured that there would be an education building in which to house the exhibit. Prospects were so vague that the Committee did not feel justified in starting the collection of material on a large scale, and when definite assurance of the Exposition was finally received quick work was necessary. That the Library exhibit was the first large exhibit ready for the public in the Education building was due to the fine co-operation of hundreds of libraries and the active work of a great number of special co-operators, each of whom helped by advice, by carefully thought out plans, or by personal work at the exhibit headquarters in Philadelphia.

The elaborate outline and plans prepared by the Exhibit Committee in 1924, calling for an expenditure of over \$25,000, had to be condensed and many features given up when it was found that only \$8,500 was available for the exhibit budget.

Without the great assistance of a number of

outside organizations the exhibit would of necessity have been abandoned. Among these is the Library Bureau, which lent a complete attractive exhibit of furniture, shelving, display cases, etc., appropriate to a modern library. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum lent an additional display case in which was shown the effective exhibit of applied design prepared by the Providence Public Library, of beautiful examples of silversmithing, jewelry, bronze castings, sculpture, advertising art and the like, all originating from pictures in library books. The library movement would benefit if the public in cities all over America could see such examples of the practical everyday necessity of library service as carried on in some of our progressive city libraries.

One of the unique features of the 1926 exhibit is the "M-21" printing press, with automatic feed, kindly lent by the Multicolor Sales Company of New York. This press demonstrates an equipment appropriate for the printing and publicity work of some of the larger libraries and used in some of them; its operation, next to the aisle, attracted thousands to the exhibit.



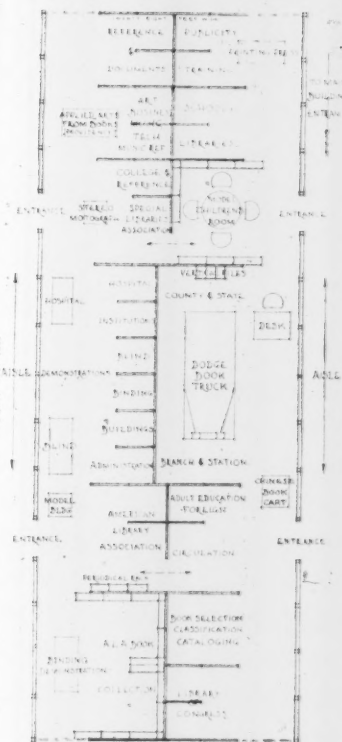
AN EIGHTY-FOOT MAP PROVIDED BY THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOWED EFFECTIVELY HOW THAT LIBRARY SERVES ITS PUBLIC



THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION'S EXHIBIT WAS PREPARED TO FIT IN WITH THE GENERAL SCHEME OF THE A. L. A. EXHIBIT

and while running it poured out a stream of book lists and library circulars. Nearly a half-million graded lists for boys and girls, prepared by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, were distributed to passers-by. The committee and director did not have time to edit, nor the printer to run, more than a few of the many items that were suggested, including a pamphlet which was obviously needed to describe the exhibit itself.

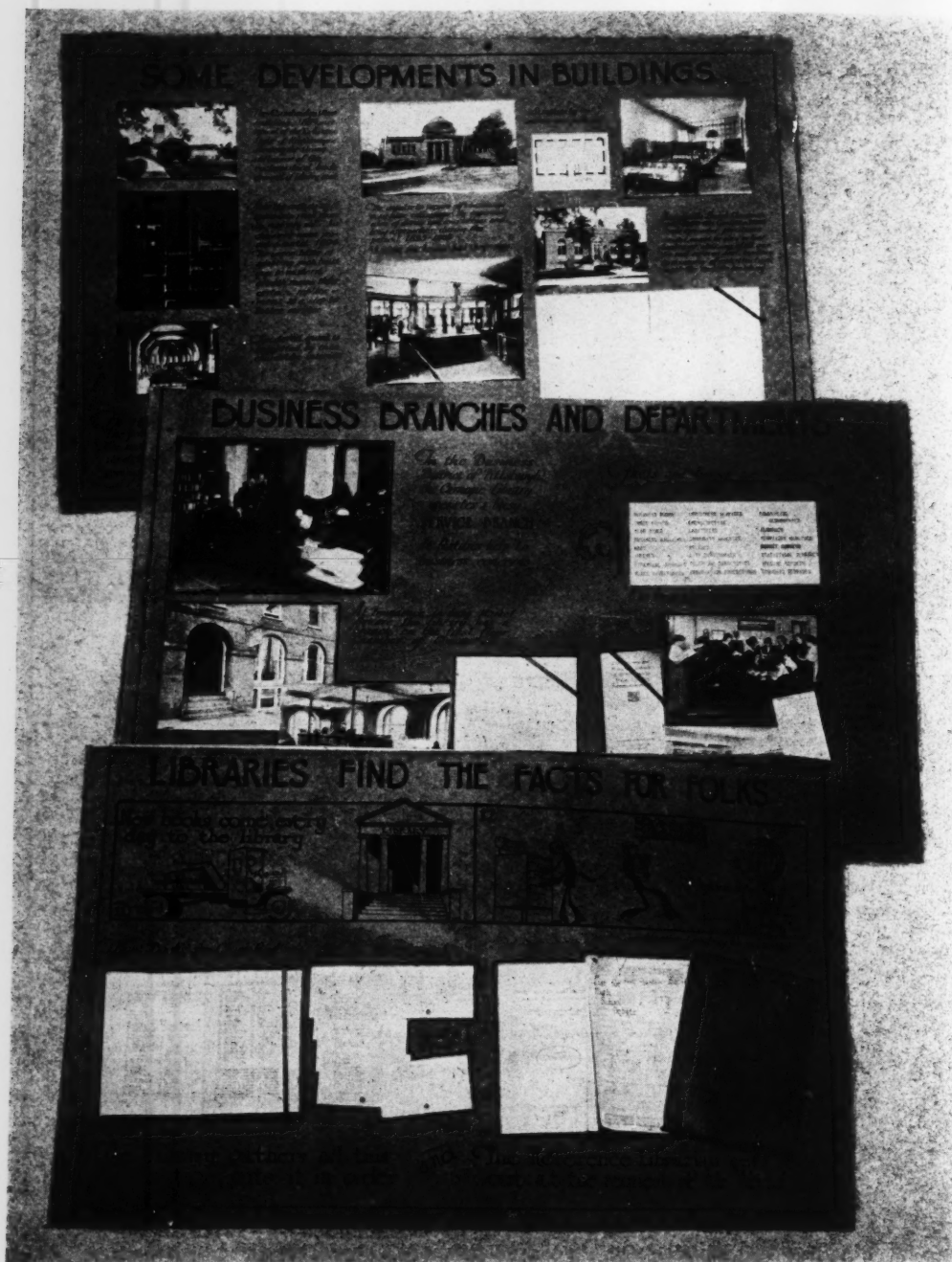
An eight-page pamphlet, "Librarianship as a Profession," was printed in an edition of 6,000 for the A. L. A. Training Board. The paper for this publication was generously donated by two paper manufacturers, "Laidtone" by A. H. Collins Manufacturing Co., and "Italian Pressed" by W. C. Hamilton and Sons. The typographical design was contributed by Mr. Stan Engel of Baltimore. The type used on all the exhibit printing was the new "Munder Venezian," designed by Mr.



GENERAL PLAN OF THE EXHIBIT

Norman T. A. Munder of Baltimore and lent by the founders, Barnhart Brothers and Spindler of Chicago.

Generous publishers gave their books to form the three collections of two thousand adult, five hundred juvenile, and one hundred most important reference books. The total value of these volumes must be close to \$10,000. It is still hoped to publish Miss Isadore G. Mudge's list of one hundred reference books, and perhaps a mimeographed catalog of the five hundred children's books, selected by the Committee on Children's Work, headed by Miss Nina C. Brotherton. The two thousand adult books were chosen from the galley proofs of the new complete A. L. A. Catalog by Miss Margery Quigley of the Washington Public Library, based upon the frequent appearance of the titles in the A. L. A. annual "Book-lists," the New York State "Best Books," etc. Inasmuch as these adult titles are all in the new



CHANGING IDEALS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION AND USE WERE SHOWN BY CONTRASTING THE MONUMENTAL BUILDING GENERAL TWENTY TO FORTY YEARS AGO WITH TODAY'S SIMPLE PLAN DESIGNED FOR QUICK SERVICE, BOTH IN THE GENERAL LIBRARY AND IN SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS SUCH AS THE BUSINESS BRANCH.




CONNECTING WITH CLASS ROOM TEACHING

A SCHOOL LIBRARY
MAY HAVE


- 1. A Plan of Books
- 2. A Trained Librarian
- 3. A Beautiful Room

And it must follow certain rules

1. The Librarian keeps posted on the work of every school class
2. The teacher is alert to use books cut for class assignments
3. Teachers and Librarian work






THE OUT OF DOOR STORY HOUR




These children listen about heroes and Princesses in an out-door playground at Cleveland. They are happy and so many and so many.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL



In 1879 the Worcester Public Library began the work of binding together the Public Library and the Public School - an alliance of two public bodies working toward the same end.



FOR YOUNG PEOPLE NOT ONLY WITHIN SCHOOL OR LIBRARY WALLS THE LIBRARY OFFERS HELP AND ENJOYMENT, AND THE BOOKLESS CLEVELAND PLAYGROUND PICTURE WAS PERHAPS NOT THE LEAST EFFECTIVE OF THOSE EXHIBITED. CHILDREN'S BOOK LISTS PRINTED ON THE SPOT WERE DISTRIBUTED IN THOUSANDS.

complete A. L. A. Catalog, it seems unnecessary to issue a separate list of them.

The most important and effective features of the exhibit, the large library service maps of Cleveland and California, which loomed above the eighty foot expanse of the whole exhibit, were largely financed by the Cleveland Public Library and the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, respectively. They portrayed, in simple lines and colors, aided by flashing lights, the highest developments of city and county libraries, respectively, and told the library story to hordes of visitors. Unless Cleveland and California had provided these important maps, the chairman of the Committee is frank to say the whole exhibit project would have been given up.

The Library of Congress exhibit, prepared and installed by Mr. C. H. Hastings and Mr. M. A. Roberts, included beautiful large prints of the various mural decorations, colored reproductions of some of the basic documents of American history, sets of publications of the Library, and an interesting portrayal of the Library's co-operative card catalog work.

The second booth was devoted to book selection, classifying and cataloging. Miss Mary E. Hyde of Simmons College Library School took the lead in its planning and preparation, assisted by Mr. Linn R. Blanchard of the Princeton Library, Mr. Paul N. Rice of the New York Public Library, and other members of the A. L. A. Catalog Section. A special small exhibit of inexpensive editions, prepared by Miss Louise Prouty of the Cleveland Library, was included in this booth. The well known Pratt Institute Library School "book ladder," the two-volume set, "Popular History of American Invention," lent by Scribner's, opened with the various subject analytic cards connected with it, the evolution of the card catalog, and other special topics were interestingly covered. The special book of forms and photographs of Los Angeles' methods of book selection, ordering and accessioning, was eagerly studied by many librarians. Outlines and diagrams of the A. L. A. curriculum study on cataloging, prepared by Mr. Brigham, had a place here.

Section 3, on circulation methods (Miss Margery Doud of St. Louis helped on this), showed a wide variety of loan desk and circulation methods, including automatic devices for the larger libraries. The A. L. A. curriculum study of circulation methods was also shown here. "What People Read," pictures and lists, attracted most attention in this booth.

The fourth section was devoted to work of the foreign-born, and to adult education, the former prepared by Miss Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries. Here were population map studies from various cities, book

lists and publications, as well as many photographs showing the use of books in foreign languages. The two adult education screens were prepared by Mr. Dickinson and Miss Amy Winslow of the A. L. A. Commission. A complete array of the reading courses, one of them in a special edition with the raised type for the blind, brought many inquiries from visitors. Most valuable here were photographs of the desks and handy equipment of four or five Readers' Assistants who are devoting their attention to this important work in several cities.

Section 5 occupied a space nearly twenty feet long, directly in the center front of the exhibit. This section was intended to show how library service is reaching out to all the population. Village and branch libraries were shown largely by photographs. The story was carried forward by large and striking pictures (planned and assembled by Miss Harriet G. Long) of the California, Maryland, Ohio, and other county library service, and of Commission extension work, especially in Wisconsin and Oklahoma (the extension work exhibit prepared by Miss Julia Merrill). At the right-hand end of this space, three vertical files provided by the Library Bureau housed the great mass of fine material which could not be shown on the display screens. This is being shipped to Chicago headquarters this month for constant use by the staff and for lending purposes. In this same space was the interesting model exhibit of the rural library work in New Jersey provided by Miss Sarah B. Askew and her staff. Here also, in a glass display case, was the well known model of the Chinese book cart of a thousand years ago, which came to the A. L. A. thru a gift of the Chinese Government to Dr. Bostwick.

Section 6, the Children's Room, had a universal appeal, with its collection of five hundred brightly colored juvenile books, and a children's round table and chairs. Los Angeles sent a large exhibit showing the contrast between children's books of fifty years ago and today, and to supplement this the five Newbery-prize-winning books were displayed. The printing press in operation close by devoted most of its time to running off a supply of graded children's book lists which were given away to the crowds.

Appropriately next to the Children's Room was the exhibit devoted to school libraries, including work in graded, junior and senior high, and normal school libraries. This exhibit, prepared by Miss Mildred Pope, librarian of Girard College, aided by Miss Nell Unger, school library organizer of New York State, was in many ways the most effective exhibit of this important work that has been prepared. Like other sections of the exhibit, it is prepared in such form that it can be crated and shipped to

state and regional teachers' meetings. Besides many photographs of school library rooms, its pictures, lists and other printed and mimeographed material specialize on the actual methods of connecting school libraries with modern class room teaching. Many persons assisted on this section; space does not permit listing them.

Section 9 on library training, prepared by Miss Howe of the A. L. A. Training Board, was most effective. Here was turned off, toward the end of October, the new eight-page pamphlet on "Librarianship, a Profession for College Men and Women." The individual schools were represented but the purpose of the exhibit was to show just what is taught in the schools and to give the public an idea of the value of library training.

The equipment needed for the printing press work, located in the publicity section, crowded badly the screens devoted to the subject. Nevertheless, here could be seen photographs and many actual specimens of various types of library publicity. Next to the aisle photographs of the Printing Department of the Boston Public Library connected the idea of library publicity with the actual printing press that was on exhibit.

This ended the front half of the exhibit facing the main entrance of the building. Above it stretched the immense electric map of the California library service, attracting the immediate attention of hundreds of thousands of visitors. It gave the exhibit a pre-eminence remarked upon by Exposition officials, and no doubt helped to win the Grand Prize that was awarded the A. L. A. Exhibit.

On the opposite side of the space, away from the main aisle and backing up the California map, was the large map of the Cleveland Public Library system, with all of its more than a thousand service points carefully indicated by various symbols. It is interesting that a number of public librarians wish photographs or reproductions of this, in

order to produce similar large displays in their own communities.

Beginning at the east end of the exhibit came the subject of reference work in all of its aspects. In this, the original ideas of Mr. Gilbert O. Ward of the Cleveland Public Library were very strikingly carried out in a series of cartoons which appeared in the upper portions of each of the screens, showing the uses of reference material by the public. Like other portions of the exhibit, these were prepared in such a way that they can be photographed and reproduced for newspaper publicity by any library. Beginning with general reference work and covering many special projects that reference departments have undertaken, the 11th to 14th booths were devoted to: General reference; documents (prepared by Mr. Carl Vitz of the Toledo Library); art (outlined by Mrs. F. W. Wappat, of Pittsburgh); music (prepared by Miss Mabel C. True of the A. L. A.), showing music rooms, cases, binding and records for handling music in all of its forms; business (planned by Ethel Cleland of Indianapolis) and technology, giving a bird's eye view of the way in which engineers and modern business men are served by some of the more progressive libraries. Municipal and legislative reference work were not overlooked, the former planned by Dr. Horace Flack of Baltimore and the latter by Mr. Clarence B. Lester of Wisconsin, both screens full of interesting examples. Here was located also the unique

exhibit of applied design from Providence, mentioned above. Near the railing of this portion of the exhibit were shown the photographs and open book box of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which attracted much attention.

Section 15, devoted to college and reference library work, specialized in organization and recent buildings, with some of the methods of handling required reading and graduate research work in the modern college and university library. Dr. Henry



THE DEMONSTRATION OF WORK WITH THE BLIND (SEE PAGE 1130) WAS PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LIBRARIES

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFICIENT METHODS

The Public never knows all the steps in getting books ready.

Librarians have been studying their methods to secure economy and speed.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF LIBRARIANSHIP?

AFTER COLLEGE - WHAT?

Have You Considered LIBRARY WORK?

If Interested Talk with the Librarian

LIBRARY WORK

THE PROFESSION ON WHICH ALL OTHER PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS DEPEND

The Librarian works as:
Teacher
Minister
Doctor
Lawyer
Engineer
Merchant
Artist
Social worker
Student
House-maker

It offers:
Culture
Information
Recreation

Library work puts the librarian in touch with every human interest.

CLASSIFICATION IS THE GROUPING TOGETHER IN LOGICAL ORDER OF BOOKS THAT TREAT OF SIMILAR SUBJECTS

The essentials of a practical scheme for book classification are:

1. A logical grouping of subjects showing their relations
2. A simple and flexible notation for the classes which brings the books into sequence on the shelves
3. An alphabetic index of subject names with their notations attached

The Dewey Decimal Classification (printed in 1876) was the first scheme that embodied these three essentials.

Outline of the Dewey Decimal Classification

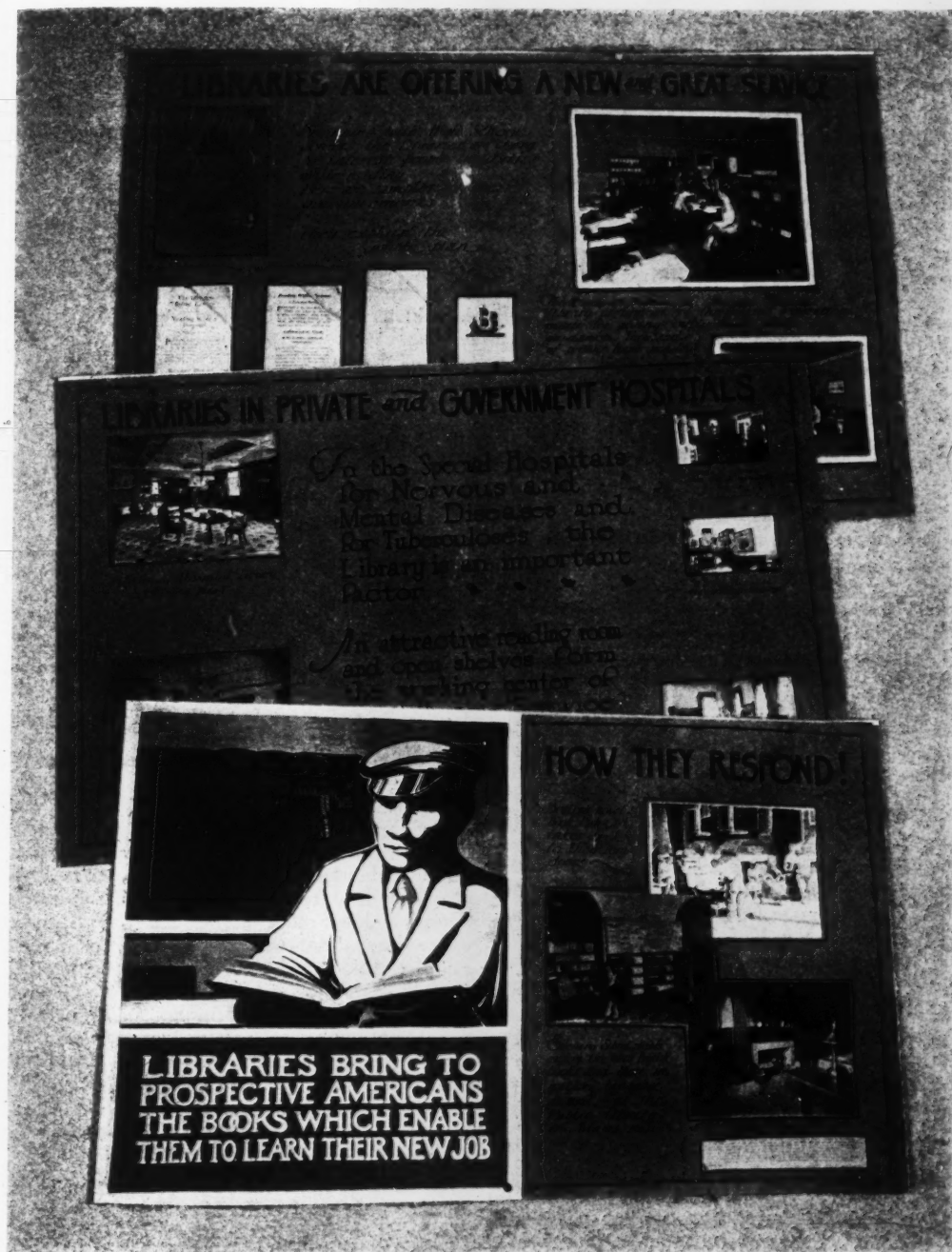
500	General works	800	Science
600	Philosophy	900	Useful Arts
700	Religion		
800	Sociology		
900	Philology		

Example of subdivision of subjects

500	Science in general
510	Mathematics
515	Geometry
515.1	Plane Geometry
515.11	Right Lines

Other modern classifications are the Cutter (English), the Library of Congress and the Brown Subject Classification (English). Some larger libraries founded before 1876 are still handicapped by inadequate schemes which confuse the reader.

PROCESSES IN ASSEMBLING AND PREPARING THE BOOKS FOR PUBLIC USE WERE ILLUSTRATED BY AN EXHIBIT OF FORMS USED, AND POSTERS INVITED VISITORS TO GIVE A THOUGHT TO THE PROFESSION OF LIBRARIANSHIP, "THE PROFESSION ON WHICH ALL OTHER PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS DEPEND."



EXTENSION WORK THRU THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S ADULT EDUCATION SERVICE, THRU WORK IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, EVENING SCHOOLS AND OTHER AMERICANIZATION AGENCIES, INCLUDING BOSTON'S UNIQUE PUSH CART (SEE LIBRARY JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER 1, FRONT COVER), WAS SHOWN IN GREAT VARIETY.

B. Van Hoesen of Princeton was most helpful in collecting and planning the material. Some of the methods of the John Crerar Library were shown on one screen here, as typical of the work of reference libraries as distinguished from that of public and university libraries. Opposite this was a display of rare and beautiful book bindings collected and lent by Mr. William R. Reinicke of the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia.

The next booth, devoted to the Special Libraries Association, was entirely prepared and installed by that association (thru the co-operation of the President, Mr. D. N. Handy of Boston, and Mr. Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian of the Philadelphia Public Ledger). The mats here displayed were lettered uniformly with the rest of the entire exhibit. At the front of this space a stereomograph was in constant operation, showing a variety of carefully selected illuminated photographs.

The next general division of the exhibit was devoted to library work in hospitals, in institutions, and for the blind. The hospital section, which included a hospital book truck, lent by Soiset Brothers of Sioux City, was planned by Perrie Jones of St. Paul, committee chairman, and most of it was laid out by Miss Virginia D. Frost, librarian of the Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains. The Philadelphia librarians, including Miss Jean Graffen, were most helpful. Institutional library work, planned and prepared by Miss E. Kathleen Jones of the Massachusetts Library Commission, contained much new material showing the important relation of library service to local and county as well as city institutions. Work for the blind, prepared by Miss Lucille Goldthwaite of the New York Public Library, aided by Mrs. Delfino of the Philadelphia Free Library, was supplemented by an actual demonstration of blind persons reading and writing in Braille, arranged by friends of local blind people and financed by the Detroit and New York State Clubs.

The interesting displays of various materials and problems prepared by Miss Lucy Wheelock of Cleveland, were shown in full. This special exhibit is prepared for shipping, independently of the A. L. A. exhibit, when necessary.

Section 20, Buildings, planned by Mr. William F. Yust of Rochester, N. Y., included not only blueprints and pictures of such recent buildings as Cleveland, Indianapolis, and plans of the Los Angeles building, but also many photographs showing smaller buildings which emphasize simplicity and economy.

Special attention was given to the booth on administration, which contained a statement of the functions of the modern city librarian, staff material, and many diagrams of organization,

including charts on library and other municipal tax support, prepared by Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids. The space left for tabulations of fifty years' growth of the Association and comparative statistics of cities for 1926, given elsewhere in this number, as well as the statement on economy factors in branch administration, were not filled even at the end of the exhibit, because the material was not yet in print.

The last section of display material was devoted to the work of the A. L. A. itself. Here were several historical displays of great interest, among them the oil painting of the room in the Philadelphia Historical Society, where the A. L. A. held its first meeting, and a photostat reproduction of the original enrollment book. Pictures of the first children's room, the first open shelf room and diagrams of the growth of the American library movement, received much appreciative study from the public, who also examined with care the various publications displayed.

The last section of the exhibit was devoted to the book collection which, on Library Bureau cases, proved an invitation to thousands of visitors to come inside and lose themselves in this delightful collection of attractive volumes.

Fortunately, the Committee was able to engage the services of Mr. Clarence W. Sumner of Sioux City as director in the preparation of the exhibit, and of Mrs. L. de B. Lovett (Caroline Webster) as director after it was open for the public. But they were available for only brief periods, and one of the problems was to overcome the breaks in the continuity of the work. Miss Mabel True of Chicago headquarters and Miss Sabra L. Nason, and Miss Mary R. Lingenfelter of Philadelphia, with the fine co-operation of Mr. Ashhurst and Mr. Price of the Philadelphia Free Library, and especially Miss Dorothy Brown and her staff at the Passyunk Branch where the exhibit was prepared, were able to complete the installation, and most fortunately Miss Lingenfelter could continue as director until the end of the Exposition. Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding of Gaylord's, Miss Emma Eckman of the Wilmington Library, Miss Edith John and Miss MacDonald of the Pennsylvania Commission and several others gave welcome aid.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Chairman,*
For the Exhibit Committee.

Edmund Pearson follows up his "Studies in Murder" of two years ago with "Murder at Smutty Nose and Other Murders" (Doubleday, Page and Co., 330 p., illus. \$3), proving, by ten chapters out of twelve, that the quality of American murder compares more than favorably with that of the best European cases, and again establishing the fact that the ability to write of crime with style, taste and humor did not die with De Quincy.

Public Library Administration in the United States 1918-1925

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Continued from the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15.

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Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-1922:9.
Each book averages 5 catalog cards.
10.
Branch books cataloged at main library; multi-graph used. Changing from Poole to Dewey classification.
—16.
U. S. Government documents classified by Dewey classification.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1924-1925:10.
Multigraphed catalog cards prepared by catalog department immediately upon receipt of first copy of books ordered in quantity.
New York, N. Y. 1921:48-49; 69.
Cataloging routine simplified; sorter decides what of gift collections to catalog and what to discard.
Book numbers discontinued except on Russian, Yiddish and Hebrew books.
New Orleans, La. 1924:12.
Cataloging department in charge of main and branch library exchange of books.
Tacoma, Wash. 1919-1920:26-27.
Have card file of subject headings.
Worcester, Mass. 1920:11.
Smaller divisions of indoor and outdoor amusements in classification.
- ### HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
- Blodgett, E. M. Spirit of cataloging. *LIB. JOUR.* 44: 176-178. March 1919.
Coe, F. R. Making the dry side of cataloging interesting. *Pub. Libs.* 26:367-370. July 1921.
Coolidge, A. C. Objects of cataloging. *LIB. JOUR.* 46: 735-739. Sept. 15, 1921.
- ### ASSISTANTS
- Walter, Frank K. Cataloging situation. *Pub. Libs.* 27:

465-467. Oct. 1922. Same article in *A. L. A. Proceedings*. 44:236-240. 1922.

Urges more variety of work and better pay.
Betz, Esther. What's the matter with cataloging? *Pub. Libs.* 27:467-470. Oct. 1922.

Some reasons for dearth of catalogers.
Hiss, S. K. Training of catalogers in relation to the needs of the large public library. *Pub. Libs.* 27:463-465. Oct. 1922.

The training necessary for high grade catalogers.
Howe, H. E. Qualities of a good cataloger. *LIB. JOUR.* 49:361-366. April 15, 1924.

Sub-title: A study of the qualities needed for workers in the cataloging department of a large library.
Pettee, Julia. Wanted—catalogers. *LIB. JOUR.* 46:543-545. June 15, 1921.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1922-1923:9.
Reorganized catalog department with junior assistants and pages doing clerical and manual work.

SALARIES

"The catalog situation." *LIB. JOUR.* 46:645-646. Aug. 1921. Same article in *A. L. A. Proceedings* 43:73-77, 1921.

Report of the American Library Association sub-committee on the training of catalogers.

Walter, Frank K. Cataloging situation. *Pub. Libs.* 27:465-467. Oct. 1922.

Discussion of salaries and qualifications.
Albany, N. Y. 1922-1924:5-6.

Graduates from training classes of other libraries used to some advantage when salary will not attract better-trained assistants; \$960 beginning salary.

COSTS

Bishop, William W. Cataloging costs. In his *Practical handbook of modern library cataloging*. 2 ed. p. 59. A short bibliography on cataloging costs.

Currier, T. F. Cost reduction in cataloging. *N. Y. Libs.* 12:243-245. Sept. 1918.

Summary of practice at Harvard.
Dunne, R. E. Better buying—how this plan helps us. *System.* 35:830-831. May 1919.

Stresses economical purchase of cataloging supplies.
Hanson, J. C. M. Co-operative printing of analyticals. *LIB. JOUR.* 47:121-122. Feb. 1, 1922.

Report of the Committee on co-operative printing of analyticals of the University Librarians' Association.

Some aspects of the cataloging situation. *A. L. A. Proceedings*. 44:241-242. 1922.

McCartney, G. B. Cataloging economies: how Rochester economizes. *A. L. A. Bull.* 12:247-248. Sept. 1918.

Economy of ordering; disuse of Cutter numbers.
Parsons, Mary P. Why catalog? *LIB. JOUR.* 44:173-175. March 1919.

Union catalog plan for small libraries.
Raney, M. Lewellyn. Cataloging while you wait. *LIE. JOUR.* 44:735-736. Sept. 15, 1920.

Announcement of publishers' plan of sending cards with book orders.

Turner, H. P. Who catalogs the small library? *Pub. Libs.* 27:472-474. Oct. 1922.

Same article in *A. L. A. Proceedings* 44:245. 1922.
Wigginton, May W. Cataloging economies: meeting the demands of war service cataloging. *A. L. A. Bull.* 12:245-247. Sept. 1918.

Broad classification to reduce labor.
Short cuts. *A. L. A. Proceedings*. 42:162-163. 1920.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1924-1925:11-12.
Special investigation of economy possible thru duplication of catalog cards by multigraph.

ACCESSION METHODS

Chelsea, Mass. 1922:13.
All books in library accessioned.

— 1923:12.

Cutter book number eliminated.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1920:14.

Combine accessioning and shelisting.

Des Moines, Ia. 1920-1921:7.

Accession number changed to class number for book card filing.

THE CATALOG

Blackall, E. W. Analytic entries in the card catalog of the small library. *N. Y. Libs.* 8:80-82. May 1922.

Based on the theories and rules laid down by Miss Hitchler.

Bond, Ethel. New catalog code. *Pub. Libs.* 27:370-371. June 1922.

Review of Miss Fellows' Cataloging Rules.

Brown, L. F. Adventures among catalogs. *Pub. Libs.* 26:371-374. July 1921.

Criticism by Vassar professor.

Hasbrouck, M. K. Thoughts on arranging a catalog. *Pub. Libs.* 23:469. Dec. 1918.

Howe, H. E., The catalog. *A. L. A.* 1921. 20c. (Preprint of Manual of Library Economy.)

For new assistants in the catalog department.

Rosholt, Ruth. A selective catalog; plans for making the large catalog usable. *A. L. A. Proceedings*. 44:257-259. 1922.

Useful to large libraries.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1922-1923:43-44.

New rules for alphabeting in catalog; system of guide cards.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1922-1923:45.

Cataloger uses catch title in addition to regular treatment of Board of Education books.

Jacksonville, Fla. 1921:9.

Catalog in corridor.

New Brunswick, N. J. 1920:8.

Special catalog in pedagogical room.

Oakland, Calif. 1921-22:6-7.

Special documents author catalog eliminated; new arrangement for Bible, with new and full index filed (noted).

— 1921-22:8.

Rare books filed alphabetically; lists for reference in addition to shelf list and index.

— 9.

Branch catalogs kept up to date by catalogers in branch department.

— 1924-25:11.

Contents added to author cards of miscellaneous essays; American essays completed; English essays in progress. Shellacked guide card inserted at beginning of each public catalog drawer to protect cards following.

Queensborough, N. Y. 1920:14-15.

All cataloging transferred from branches to central library: reasons.

St. Louis, Mo. 1923-1924:52.

Barr branch removes juvenile catalog cards from adult catalog to catalog in children's room.

— 1920-21:39.

Periodical checklist gives all information; details. Syracuse, N. Y. 1921:3.

Starts using Library of Congress cards.

— 1922:3.

Finds them economical.

Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20:26.

Test of use of catalog not "reassuring."

Worcester, Mass. 1923:12.

Reference department has complete catalog.

SHELF LIST

Cambridge, Mass. 1920-21:7.

Shelf list covers central library and branches.

Jacksonville, Fla. 1922:6.

Remove Cutter numbers from fiction.

TYPING, PASTING, LABELLING

Library reports. *Wilson Bull.* 1:574-575. June 1921.

An argument for more careful preparation of reports.

INVENTORY

Currier, T. F. Harvard rules for counting volumes and pamphlets. *Lib. Jour.* 43:241-245. April 1918.

Useful for comparison with, and expansion of, the A. L. A. Rules.

Library inventory. *Pub. Libs.* 27:85. Feb. 1922.

A summary of advantages and disadvantages of the new inventory law in Iowa.

CARE OF BOOKS

SHELVING

Hanson, J. C. M. Newspapers and periodicals: some bibliographical and bibliothecal problems. *Lib. Jour.* 50:750-752. Sept. 15, 1925.

A discussion of Mr. Dana's article in *Library*. June 1925.

Bangor, Me. 1922:20.

Stack revision part of routine work of cataloging department.

—1923:27.

10 hours a week given.

Chicago, Ill. 1922:22.

Juvenile literature taken from stack to children's room.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1922-23:15.

Little used periodical sets sent to branch; shelf list shows holdings.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1922-23:40.

Factory station shelves trade catalogs alphabetically; Thomas' Register a classified index.

Des Moines, Ia. 1920-21:10.

Changed from ribbon to class arrangement in children's room.

Oakland, Calif. 1921-22:8.

Rare books filed alphabetically; lists for reference in addition to shelf list and index.

St. Louis, Mo. 1922-23:48-49.

Shelf department reconstituted; department pages grouped in stacks for supervision.

Woburn, Mass. 1924:19-20.

50,000 volumes in central "best suited to Woburn's needs" sufficient because of lack of space; suggests discarding dead wood.

CLEANING AND PRESERVATION

Chelsea, Mass. 1921:16.

Purchase vacuum cleaner for stack use.

Davenport, Ia. 1921:12.

Books cleaned and mended for 7c. a volume.

Fall River, Mass. 1924:19.

Clean Hands movement inaugurated for purpose of preserving books.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1925:46.

New arrangement for cleaning books and shelves in school building branches; man and woman go from one library to another doing this work. Expense divided equally by Board of Education and Library.

Manchester, N. H. 1924:16.

Stack rearranged and cleaned.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1924:7.

Steady deterioration in condition of book collection.

BINDING AND MENDING

Good binding really costs less. *Pub. Libs.* 30:537-538. Dec. 1925. Editorial.

Itinerant mender again. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 10:44. July-Aug.-Sept. 1925.

New library service installed by the Hertzberg bindery. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 10:59. Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1925.

Akron, Ohio. 1924:10.

Binding of periodicals hindered by missing and mutilated copies.

Birmingham, Ala. 1924:14.

Catalog department repairs books.

Bristol, Conn. 1921:16.

Rebinding cost averages 57½c.

—1923:15.

Binding periodicals, \$1.40; rebinding books, 50c.; books recased, cleaned and shellacked for average of 8½c.

—1923:15.

Average circulation before rebinding, 38¼.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1920:30; 1921:35; 1922:31; 1923:33.

Binding cost: books 82c.; periodicals, \$1.88-\$2.50; average 88c.

—1924:31. Book repair department installed.

Evansville, Ind. 1923:4.

Rebinding averages 68.8c.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:10.

Periodical division has charge of magazine binding.

Lansing, Mich. 1921:10.

Heavy cost of periodical binding leads to adopting Mr. Fison's method of paper covering; 40c. per volume.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21:21, 24.

Shelf department handles binding, repair, inventory and shelving, and supervises all pages.

—1921-22:8.

Binding head makes regular inspection trip to branches.

Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22:19.

Reinforced binding increases three times length of original book life; costs about 12c.; reduces cost of rebinding from 73c. to 42c. exclusive of overhead.

New Bedford, Mass. 1922:7-8.

Children's department mends school deposit books.

New York, N. Y. 1921:57.

If paper and sewing are good, volumes may be recased at 5c. per volume, to circulate 200 times.

Portland, Ore. 1921:30-31.

Work of trained library binders supplemented with library apprentice's help; does detail work and increases output.

—1922:25-26.

Contract with local binder to sew all books on new oversewing machine; releases 2 library sewers and increases output.

—1923:23.

Transfer supervision of binding and mending to Order department.

St. Louis, Mo. 1920-21:29.

Book resewing abandoned from November to March to aid in quick service to readers.

—1921-22:24.

Binding pamphlets recommenced.

—1921:30-31.

Split boards on fiction and laced boards except on heaviest magazines abandoned. New oversewing and scoring machines installed.

—1922-1923:27.

Barmac signature-splitter purchased for bindery; collating and patching of books for rebinding assigned to book bindery and repair department, instead of to bindery proper.

—1923-24:28-30; 50.

Division in book binding and repair department. Poorly conditioned books too good to throw away shelved in slip cases. Description of cases: 24 sizes.

Sioux City, Ia. 1923:3.

Catalog department cares for binding.

—1924.

Catalog head supervises Toronto method for book mending.

Woburn, Mass. 1921:275.

Branches use manila covering as economy for some magazines.

—1923-24:10-11.

Reinforced bindings of children's books save estimated cost of \$1000 a year, as well as time in later rebinding.

REENFORCING AND SPECIAL METHODS

Buffalo, N. Y. 1922:18.

Success with reinforced bindings of popular books before circulation.

— 1924:16.

Reinforced bindings serve till book is worn out or defaced.

Chicago, Ill. 1920:16.

Reinforcing proved ineffective on poor paper stock.

— 1923:33.

Branch book repairing done periodically by visiting squads from binding division.

Haverhill, Mass. 1922:29.

Unbound periodicals wrapped in manila rope paper for preserving.

New York, N. Y. 1921:53-54.

Each sheet of newspapers in bound volumes covered with Japanese tissue paper to preserve it; successful.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATION

Brown, Zaidee. Reading list on loan work. *Wilson Bull.* 2:102-104. Oct. 1923.

Much material included is older than 1918.

Circulation problems. *LIB. JOUR.* 50:603. July, 1925.

Teyen, J. M. W. Co-operation. *Chicago Pub. Lib. Staff News.* 1:49. March, 1923.

LOAN DESK ARRANGEMENT

Lending section. *LIB. JOUR.* 50:654. Aug. 1925.

Vought, Sabra. Arrangements and devices for labor-saving. *Stand. Cat. Bi-Monthly.* 2:11-12. Nov. 1922.

Suggestions for desk arrangement.

Akron, Ohio. 1923:6.

New books placed on exhibition for a week before circulating.

Chicago, Ill. 1924:16.

Suggests limiting admission during rush hours to get relief in congestion of quarters.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1922:23-12.

Information desk described.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921:22:39-40.

Study hours of leisure of users; detailed study of results applied to manning desks.

Portland, Ore. 1922:19.

Discharging taken to remote place to relieve congestion at charging desk.

Savannah, Ga. 1920:8.

Information desk separate from circulation and reference.

ROUTINE METHODS

Agg, Rachel. Over the loan desk. *Pub. Libs.* 24:355-357. Nov. 1919.

Outlines qualities of good loan desk work.

Beem, Vilda P. Guiding to books. *Ill. Libs. supp.* 7:129-131. Oct. 1925.

Finney, C. B. Circulation short cuts. *Pub. Libs.* 26:463-466. Oct. 1921.

Flexner, J. M. Loan desk from both sides. *LIB. JOUR.* 49:409-412. May 1. 1924.

Reynolds, Margaret, ed. We do this. *Spec. Libs.* 16:378-379. Nov. 1925.

Suggestions regarding clippings, aluminum guides, envelopes and postal cards, visible records, telephone, daily circulation, library regulations.

Turner, Harriet P. From the other side of the charging desk. *Ill. Libs. supp.* 7:126-129. Oct. 1925.

Humorous treatment.

Whyte, Flora H. Routine of work in the small library. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 15:125-130. May, 1919.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921:22:42.

Book slip trays arranged for two workers; magazines charged and discharged in newspaper room.

Haverhill, Mass. 1922:30-31.

Loan desk shifted; work room turned into stacks; open shelf collection provided, etc.

Racine, Wis. 1920:21:5.

New charging desk and reference desk; bought with fine money.

TYPES OF LOAN DESK WORK

Guerrier, Edith. New service in Boston public library. *Pub. Libs.* 36:11-14. Jan. 1921.

An information office to expedite loan service and prevent duplication of work.

Hutchins, Margaret. Inter-library loans. *LIB. JOUR.* 50:901-904. Nov. 1, 1925.

A thorough and timely article.

ASSISTANTS

Doud, Margery. Inarticulate library assistant. *LIB. JOUR.* 45:540-543. June 15, 1920.

A defense and a protest.

Flexner, J. M. Essential qualities of a good assistant. *Pub. Libs.* 24:405-410. Dec. 1919.

Same article in *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 5:286-291 Dec. 1919.

Informal talks to library assistants. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.* 13:4. Jan. 1922.

A new and interesting plan for better co-operation of assistants.

Patrick, Martha. Library assistant and library board. *A. L. A. Bull.* 14:141-143. July, 1920.

What the ideal relationship should be.

Rich, Lora. How can the beneficence of libraries be more successfully directed toward their assistants?

Pub. Libs. 25:365-368. July, 1920.

Discusses distribution of labor and training of assistants.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921:22:62.

One high school allows credit for page work in library.

New Bedford, Mass. 1922:7.

Use girls as day pages in stacks.

STATISTICS OF BOOK CONSUMPTION

Circulation statistics. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:33-34. Feb. 1922.

Hodges, N. D. C. Per capita circulation. *LIB. JOUR.* 46:258. Mar. 15, 1921.

Reply to a questionnaire sent out by the Cleveland Public Library.

Does North Carolina read? *N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull.* 6:47. June, 1925.

Results of a research.

Honor roll of libraries based on per capita circulation. *N. Y. Libs.* 8:20-22. Nov. 1921.

What the annual statistics show. *N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull.* 6:74. Sept. 1925.

Circulation statistics.

Allentown, Pa. 1924:8.

2½ books per capita.

Baltimore, Md. 1924:14.

Circulation of 993,431 volumes among 62,641 registered borrowers.

1924:24-26.

142 institutions use privilege of drawing books. Classified list of clubs, financial institutions, hospitals, mercantile and manufacturing houses, parochial schools, and Sunday schools, giving number of books borrowed by each.

Bethlehem, Pa. 1924:2.

2.4 book consumption per capita.

Boston, Mass. 1921:22:16.

2 books per month, per capita.

Bristol, Conn. 1921:10.

6½ per capita book consumption.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1920:17; 1921:20.

2.64 per capita circulation; 3.008 per capita circulation.

- Chicago, Ill. 1923:16.
Book consumption 3% per capita.
— 1924:18.
Average turnover of branch collections is 13½ (range from 8 to 24).
— 1924:23.
Circulation of foreign books; German far in the lead.
Davenport, Ia. 1921:9; 1922:9.
Registered borrowers' book consumption, 23 per capita, 7.3. Registered borrowers, 24; per capita, 8.
Dayton, O. 1921-22:23-24.
7 volume per capita.
Denver, Colo. 1920:21; 1921:26.
3.63 volumes per capita. 4.37 volumes per capita.
Des Moines, Ia. 1922:23:7.
Book consumption averaged 4 4/7 per capita.
Haverhill, Mass. 1921:23-24.
5,001 books per capita circulation; 24.7 inhabitants borrowers; 70c. per capita; 4½ average book consumption per capita. Tables of service given; 20.23 books per card holder.
Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:31.
4 plus books per capita consumption.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1924-25:13.
Average circulation of 371 books an hour.
Louisville, Ky. 1920:13.
Circulation: volumes average 4.95 times; 4.49 per capita.
Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22:11.
4.5 books per capita consumption.
Newton, Mass. 1922:13.
Registered borrowers average 60 books a year.
— 1924:12.
Table of circulation statistics for Newton and 11 neighboring towns.
Pawtucket, R. I. 1922:6.
Circulate 3 books per capita.
Portland, Ore. 1922:12.
Per capita consumption, Multnomah county, 7.7 vols.
Racine, Wis. 1921-22:7.
6½ books per capita.
— 1923:2.
Registered borrowers average 17 books; books average 6 7/10 circulation.
Richmond, Va. 1922-24:7-8.
Less than 1/3 of library's stock continuously used, "but the potential value of the library is more likely . . . in the remaining 2/3."
Rochester, N. Y. 1924.
4.5 book consumption per capita.
Savannah, Ga. 1921:20.
3.9 books per capita.
Seattle, Wash. 1921:1.
6½ books per capita; annual turnover of 7.6 for circulating books.
Springfield, Mass. 1921:5.
9 2/10 volumes per capita consumption.
Wilmington, Dela. 1921-22:10.
3.8 books per capita.
Youngstown, Ohio. 1923.
3.33 books per capita.
— 1924.
3.8 books per capita.

COSTS

- Johnston, W. D. Library statistics. *LIB. JOUR.* 45: 352. April 15, 1920.
A plea for consistency in compiling statistics.
Library expenditures, circulations and branches. *American City*. 28:177. Feb. 1923.
A table from the report of the Washington (D.C.) Public Library, giving comparative statistics for cities above 200,000 population.
- Library statistics. *N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull.* 6:91-94. Sept. 1925.
Financial and circulation.
Munn, Ralph. Library reports. *Pub. Libs.* 28:229-231. May 1923.
Same article summarized in *LIB. JOUR.* 48:413-414. May 1, 1923.
1924 statistics, public libraries arranged by counties. *Ill. Libs.* 7:36-38. July 1925.
Circulation and income statistics.
Statistics of municipal libraries. *LIB. JOUR.* 50:1000-1002.
Statistics for libraries in cities of 50,000 and upward, with per capita expenditures, per capita circulation, and expenditure per volume circulated.
Statistics of libraries: Definitions and rules. *A. L. A. Proceedings*. 44:424-425; 452. 1922.
Statistics of public libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 16:426-445. July, 1922.
General.
Stebbins, H. L. Counting a library. *LIB. JOUR.* 47: 715-716. Sept. 1, 1922.
Treat, H. F., and B. M. Landfear. Library statistics for cities of 100,000 to 200,000. *LIB. JOUR.* 50:753-754. Sept. 15, 1926.
Estimated population, expenditures, per capita expenditures, circulation, per capita circulation, expenditure per circulated volume, branches.
Akron, Ohio. 1924:7.
Book turnover of 8.9.
Bristol, Conn. 1922:13.
Circulation cost 10½¢. to taxpayer; note of special funds.
Brooklyn, N. Y. 1921:20.
Circulation cost: 1901, 11.1c.; 1921, 13.4c.
Malden, Mass. 1922:5.
Costs 10c. per volume to the library; 6½¢. per volume to the tax payer.
Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22:11.
Circulation cost, 10.6c. per volume.
Newton, Mass. 1924:7-8.
7.6c. per volume.
Portland, Ore. 1923:4.
Circulation cost, 11.6c. per vol. 1913; circulation cost, 13.1 per vol. 1923.
Quincy, Mass. 1921:11.
Circulation cost 8c. per volume.
— 1922:9.
Average cost for 3 years, 9c. per volume.
Rochester, N. Y. 1924.
11.2c. per volume circulation cost.
Savannah, Ga. 1921:14.
Circulation cost 16.1c. per volume.
Syracuse, N. Y. 1921:6.
8c. average circulation cost.
Tacoma, Wash. 1922:9.
Circulation cost 10.4c.
Youngstown, Ohio. 1924.
Circulation cost 12.6c. per vol.

RELATIVE CIRCULATION, MAIN AND BRANCHES

- Baltimore, Md. 1924:92-96.
Number of volumes and circulation in 1924. Central library and branches.
Boston, Mass. 1920-21:15,19.
Analysis of borrowers and percentage circulation of main and branch libraries; suggestion for improvement.
Chicago, Ill. 1923:17-18.
Discusses relative per capita book use of central and branches; reasons.
— 1922:6.
Bulk in branches.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1923:24:7.
Two-thirds service thru branches.

New Haven, Conn. 1920:10.

Two-fifths of total circulation is thru branches.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC REGISTRATION

Bostwick, Arthur E. Branch registration. In his American public library. 3 ed. rev. and enl. 1923. p. 254-256.

The problems of branch registration are considered.

Library and the public. p. 40-62.

Regulations affecting the public are discussed, i.e., registration, borrowers' cards, fines, charging systems, etc.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

Registration. In their Rules for the guidance of the staff. The Library, 1924. p. 17-22.

Live register of borrowers. N. Y. Libs. 9:69-71. May 1924.

Sub-title: Why it is needed, how it is kept.

Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library. Method of registration. In their Staff Manual. The Library, 1922. Sections 21-47.

Rules in force.

New York (N. Y.) Public Library. Registration. In their Rules and instructions for branch librarians and assistants. The Library, 1917. p. 13-16.

Rules in force in the N. Y. Public Library including new applications, re-registration, transfers, deposit members, delinquents, and addresses.

Re-registration. Lib. Occ. 6:339-340. Oct. 1922.

A form for re-registration is outlined.

St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. Registration. In their Customs of administration as observed by the staff. Monthly Bull. 21:163-165. July, 1923.

Rules in force for registration.

Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library. Registration. In their Staff instructions. The Library, 1922. p. 5-11. Complete details of local practice.

Bangor, Me. 1922:16; 1923:25.

Change from 1 to 3 year registration.

Boston, Mass. 1920-21:77.

Children in 3rd grade have cards.

1922-23:64.

Tyler street registers borrowers in schools for Americanization.

Camden, N. J. 1924:3.

5 year registration.

Chelsea, Mass. 1923:12.

3-year registration.

1924:15-16.

3-year registration for adults; greater precaution in registering because of fictitious addresses and consequent loss of books.

Chicago, Ill. 1923:17.

Local registration easy, but permanent general borrower's card requires guarantor, and takes time; keeps registration low.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1921-22:13.

3-year automatic registration.

1922-23:37.

Centralized registration in school libraries advantageous.

Denver, Colo. 1921:4.

Non-resident borrowers eliminated.

Des Moines, Ia. 1920-21:7.

Registration changed from annual to continuous renewal.

Fall River, Mass. 1920:7.

Non-resident student cards restrict borrower to use of books connected with school work.

Fort Worth, Texas. 1922:3.

Registration card; 86.64% record specific occupation.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:3.

Independent registration for juvenile borrowers in

Children's department.

12.

Eliminate guarantor from registration; 1 book on temporary card immediately.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1922-23:15.

Children below third grade eliminated as card holders.

New Bedford, Mass. 1922:5-6.

Re-registration by date blocks.

Providence, R. I. 1922:2-3.

Register for 3-year period; use "reminder" postal at expiration with good results.

Quincy, Mass. 1924:9.

Shifting population makes 2- instead of 3-year registration necessary.

St. Louis, Mo. 1921-22:23.

New form for juvenile registration.

Scranton, Pa. 1920:13.

Registration expires at end of 2 years.

Springfield, Mass. 1922:7.

New registration begun; to be accomplished slowly.

POPULATION PERCENTAGE REGISTERED

Childs, J. B., and Arthur R. Curry. Books and population. Pub. Libs. 1926:316. June, 1921.

Statistics of the average relation between the number of volumes in the library and the population.

Taken from the U. S. Educational Directory.

Akron, Ohio. 1924:6.

Only 10% of population registered borrowers.

Bangor, Me. 1924:15.

40% of population registered borrowers.

Boston, Mass. 1921-22:16.

1 in 8 are card holders.

Cambridge, Mass. 1920-21:7.

1/3 population registered borrowers.

Chicago, Ill. 1923:17.

10 % of inhabitants hold cards.

Denver, Colo. 1924:6.

Average of more than one borrower's card per family.

Evansville, Ind. 1923:1-2.

Serve 38.8% of population of Evansville and Vanderburgh county; 32.4 of city proper.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:20.

Adult patronage 49 per cent of total in 1 branch.

Racine, Wis. 1921-22:1.

36 per cent of total population (adult) registered.

Savannah, Ga. 1921:20.

23.9 per cent white population served.

1922:11.

25.7 per cent white population served.

Seattle, Wash. 1922:3.

1 in 4 registered borrowers.

Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20:9-10.

One-third of the residents are borrowers.

Wilmington, Del. 1921-22:10.

20 per cent of population are borrowers.

To be continued.

Free on Request

THRU the courtesy of the executors of the Samuel J. Tilden Estate, the New York Public Library has received for distribution to libraries of the United States several copies of Tilden's "Letters and Literary Memorials," (two volumes) edited by John Bigelow, and also Tilden's "Public Writings and Speeches," (two volumes). The New York Public Library would be glad to send either or both of the sets referred to to any public library willing to defray the transportation charges. Please address requests to the Acquisition Division.

The Iowa Masonic Library at Cedar Rapids

IT is not generally known, even among librarians, that the United States has one of the most representative Masonic libraries to be found in the world. Many will be surprised to learn that the Dewey designation of 366.1 embraces more than 43,000 titles according to the "Bibliographie der Friemaurischen Literatur" of August Wolfstieg, which can be swelled by the addition of many thousands more which Wolfstieg did not know about, or which have appeared since his work was published in 1911-13.

The library referred to is the Iowa Masonic Library at Cedar Rapids, established by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, A.F. & A.M. in 1811. Its moving spirit and guiding genius was Theodore Sutton Parvin, who came to Iowa in 1838 at the age of twenty-one to serve General Robert E. Lucas, the first territorial governor, as private secretary. Casting his fortunes in the virgin territory of Iowa, he was the first man to be admitted to the bar within its borders. He was the first territorial librarian of Iowa, and made a journey to the Atlantic Coast to purchase its original volumes. Later he became an instructor in the State Library of Iowa, but ultimately he gave his entire time to the Masonic fraternity. He was intimately associated with Albert Pike, the Confederate general, whose library was providentially saved from pillage and destruction during the Civil War by a Union officer, Col. William H. Benton, Jr., Grand Master of Iowa at the time. The Pike library later became the nucleus of the Scottish Rite Library, at the House of the Temple, Washington, D. C., one of the four leading institutions of its kind in the United States.

The first appropriation of money made for the Iowa Masonic Library was five dollars. By '849, \$11.50 had been received, with which a sufficient number of books had been purchased to warrant a four-page catalog. In 1882, the annual report showed a library valued at \$12,000, but which had cost the Iowa Masons only \$2,500. Before the close of the same year, the Masonic library of Robert F. Bower was acquired for \$1,000, which placed the Grand Lodge in possession of the largest collection of Masonic books then in private ownership. Some of the rarest books known to Masonic bibliophiles were obtained with this collection. One of them, considered unique until a duplicate was found in 1923, is valued at \$7,500. It is the first Masonic book printed, the Roberts "Constitutions" of 1722.

It is said that the Iowa Masonic Library possesses the best collection of Grand Lodge pro-

ceedings and Masonic periodicals in existence. It has a copy of the earliest known Masonic magazine, published in Germany in 1738. Two sets of the first Masonic magazine published in the United States, the *Free-Mason's Magazine* and *General Miscellany*, Philadelphia, 1811, are also to be found. File after file of other craft periodicals, unknown except to the specialist, are on the shelves of the institution. Their preservation is largely due to the skill and assiduity of the founder during the early years of Masonry west of the Mississippi.

LIBRARY SERVICE

While essentially a reference library, many of the books are lent to Masons and interested readers in various parts of the United States. Traveling libraries for the use of Iowa lodges were successfully inaugurated a number of years ago. The general literature of the Library, such as is needed by Masonic writers as a background for direct research, is also utilized by students from Coe College of Cedar Rapids and the State University at Iowa City, twenty-five miles away. A valuable adjunct is a large clipping bureau, in which cuttings from Masonic periodicals are placed. More than twenty thousand are now filed and indexed. These make available the ephemeral literature otherwise lost to Masonic students. For this purpose the Library secures from two to ten copies of all representative fraternal magazines published, in addition to single copies which are bound as annual volumes are completed.

PUBLICATIONS

The outstanding publication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa is the *Grand Lodge Bulletin*, a monthly journal, which is distributed free to Iowa lodges and Freemasons, and as an exchange journal to public institutions, libraries and periodicals thruout the world. In point of scholarship and influence, it ranks among the leading journals of Freemasonry. It contains articles treating of various aspects of Masonic research and study, and its department, "Echoes from the Library," describes from time to time rare books and activities of the institution. One of the best numbers issued was the Washington commemorative issue of October, 1925, in which the Masonic activities of George Washington were presented in great detail.

The Library also publishes the *Iowa Masonic Miscellany*, a series of occasional pamphlets on Masonic topics. All of these publications are distributed without cost to Iowa Masons, and to public libraries upon request.

A museum of Masonic interest is also maintained, in which aprons, pottery, implements,

documents and curios are preserved. A general museum, consisting chiefly of ethnological specimens, occupies one entire floor of the building.

The Library is housed in two buildings. The first was erected in 1884 upon a plot of land donated by public spirited citizens of Cedar Rapids, and the cost partially defrayed by a cash gift of \$10,000 from the same source. In 1902, the trustees purchased the house and lot adjoining. Eleven years later, a three story addition to the main building was erected; today the lack of space is again felt, which will lead to further enlargement in a few years.

The founder of the Library was succeeded by his son, Newton R. Parvin, in 1901. He had entered the institution as a clerk in 1872. His death last year ended a joint term of service on the part of father and son which totaled one hundred and eight years. The present librarian is Charles C. Hunt, who is assisted by J. Hugo Tatsch, curator and associate editor. Both have made numerous contributions to the literature of Freemasonry. Miss Lavinia Steele, the assistant librarian, a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, is in active charge of the Library, to which she came from service with the State University of Iowa as reference librarian, and as head cataloger at the State Library of Des Moines. Miss Steele is now revising an extensive classification system for the Masonic literature in the Library, and in collaboration with the librarian and the curator, is preparing a catalog which will probably be ready in 1928. In addition, a clerical staff of five is occupied with the activities of the institution.

From the modest appropriation of five dollars made in 1844, the income has increased until today the annual expenditure for library purposes is about fifteen thousand dollars. More than three thousand volumes were added during the year ending June, 1926.

J. HUGO TATSCH, Curator,
Iowa Masonic Library.

Reminiscences of a Librarian

Mary Regan, who for more than forty-five years was at the delivery desk of the Boston Athenæum, has undertaken in her retirement to tell of the people she had met, and of the incidents, serious and amusing, that made up her long period of library service, when she came in contact with Louisa Alcott, Emerson, James T. Fields, Holmes, Longfellow, Parkman, Whittier, and dozens of other personages.

"It is hardly," says the Athenæum, "too much to say that the story of the actual experiences of a library assistant in the heart of a large city is unique in the field of American books."

The size of the edition to be printed will depend upon the number who order the book

in advance, and librarians are asked, therefore, to order at once. The book will be illustrated and the price will be a dollar and a half.

Periodica

BIRTHS

American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. Bulletin. Published in Chicago. First issue August.

Ammla. Published by the American Merchant Marine Library Association in New York City. No. 1 dated June.

Art Digest. Began publication in November. Published in Hopewell, N. J.

Broadway Breeze. A combination of gossip, anecdote and information from the gay Rialto.

Citizen. A monthly published by the Americanization Press, Oakland, Calif. No. 1 is dated September.

Committee on Militarism in Education. News Letter. First issue March 6. Published in New York.

Humanity Magazine. Published in New York City. First number November.

Magazine Dealer and Distributor. No. 1 is dated August. New York.

Mayfair. No. 1, dated September. Published in New York.

Rayon Journal. No. 1 issued last February. Published by the Textile Reporting Corporation of New York.

Satire. A new monthly, beginning in November, proclaimed to be "the funniest book in the world." Dedicated to the aristocracy of America.

Siebel Technical Review. Issued by the Siebel Institute of Technology Alumni Council of Chicago. No. 1 is dated April.

War Stories. Began in November. Its stories will be tales chiefly about wars in which America has played a part. It will not glorify war, neither will it depict the horrors of war. The publisher believes that ex-service men will have many a happy chuckle in the reading of it.

DEATHS

Ainslee's. Discontinues with the December issue.

American Review.

Commerce Journal.

Hot Dog.

International Book Review. Last number October.

MISCELLANEOUS

California Poultry Journal has merged with *Pacific Poultrycraft*.

Designer. Merged with *Delineator* in November.

Director. Title changed to *Motion Picture Director*.

Film Fun has no October, November, December or January numbers. It will resume publication in February under the Dell Publishing Company's management.

Iconoclast. Title changed to *Windle's Liberal Magazine*.

Index Medicus will be combined with *Quarterly Cumulative Index* in April. It will then be called *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*.

Intercollegiate World. Consolidated with *New Student*.

Ohio Educational Monthly. Combined with *Journal of State Teachers Association*.

Snappy Stories. Published monthly beginning November.

Stevenson's Bulletin of Radio Broadcasting Stations. Published quarterly with Fall, 1926, issue.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1926

IN 1900 the American Library Association held its first Canadian conference in Montreal. Our first Canadian president was Charles H. Gould, librarian of McGill University, who served 1908-1909, and whose too early death was both a personal sorrow and a professional loss within our ranks. In 1912 the second Canadian conference was held at Ottawa, when the delegates were welcomed by Sir Wilfred Laurier. Happily the third Canadian conference, under the second Canadian president, Dr. George H. Locke, will be the feature of 1927, for which the date of June 20-25 is now definitely determined, and it is certain to be not less successful than the two preceding conferences across the imaginary border. Toronto, with its university and its high cultural standards, where many important world associations have held their meetings, will give characteristic welcome, and it is the city of easiest approach from West as well as East. It is to be hoped that a large proportion of the great numbers who came together at Atlantic City will take this opportunity to return the visit of our Canadian brethren. Dr. Locke, with his rich experience as a leader in education on both sides of the line, which makes him peculiarly the man for the place and the time, has scored the latest success of his career in his remarkable development of the Toronto Public Library and he has been for many years an active and valued member of the A. L. A. Tho we of the "States" assume to use the word "America" as if it belonged exclusively to us, the American Library Association has done well to take the broader view, wipe out the imaginary line and consider that all of the English-speaking people of our continent are rightly included in the comprehensive term.

THE sixty-ninth Congress, whose short session commenced Monday, December 6th, and terminates the life of this Congress on March 4, 1927, has before it two subjects of special library interest, postal and copyright, but it is probable that both will be left-overs for the Seventieth Congress, coming into existence immediately on the close of the present session but meeting on the first Monday in December, unless the President is induced to call an extra session. As to a library post or special rates for book postage, the Post Office Department has not so far looked with favor upon any of the several proposals and it is not certain whether

Senator Moses' committee will include such a measure in its proposals, despite the advantages which would accrue in the public interest without risk of substantial loss to the Department. The Authors' League expresses its intention to press for the copyright bill, tho if reported by Mr. Vestal's committee it will be substantially altered from the previous Vestal Bill. That bill, which permitted importation of books in foreign languages and in the English language unless editions are manufactured in America, included the proviso as to the latter that they may be imported directly by or for libraries "Provided the proprietor of the United States copyright of such work has within ten days after written demand, declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded at a price equivalent to the foreign price thereof and transportation charges, plus customs duties when subject thereto, or provided that at the date of the order of such copy for importation no registration and deposit of copies of the American edition have been made as aforesaid." This is the proviso objectionable from the library point of view and it is having vigorous opposition from the Book Buying Committee. It is not yet certain whether a formula will be reached satisfactory both to librarians and to authors and publishers, but this is to be hoped.

AT the last session the Congress passed an amendatory act excepting mimeographs and the like from the manufacturing restriction and therefore from the necessity of affidavits. The amendment was unnecessary and meaningless as far as manufacture is concerned because mimeographs are not manufactured abroad, but the Copyright Office had of recent years required affidavits as to home manufacture, which college professors were not in a position to furnish easily, and the change has permitted the Copyright Office to register mimeographs for copyright without this necessity. The Vestal Bill included specifically the word "mimeograph" in the manufacturing clause, which would negative the amendatory act. The Authors' League, in fairness to college professors and others who use mimeographs for limited circulation which would not justify printed books, should endeavor to have the amendatory act made part of the manufacturing clause or, better still, to accomplish the same purpose by omitting altogether the affidavit clause, which is both vex-

atious and useless. It is earnestly to be desired that the bill when reported by the committee may resolve pending differences, so that the United States may become a member like other civilized countries in the International Copyright Union.

AT the meeting of Eastern College Librarians last month there was further working out of the plan for co-operative purchase of periodicals, i.e., those of a costly and highly technical character which not all college libraries can afford to buy. The plan is that subscriptions for such periodicals shall be assigned regionally to this or that library from which the periodical can be loaned to other libraries as needed. This should effect the double purpose of saving money and improving service, but it must be carefully safeguarded by limitations. The difficulty in all inter-library loans is that if they are made without strict limitation the scheme will be rendered unworkable, and indeed the larger libraries have found it necessary to restrict this service. Inter-library loans, whether of books or periodicals, must be closely confined to those students really engaged in research which requires this specific book or periodical, and this is perhaps best accomplished in college libraries by limiting the field to college professors or to students whose needs are specifically certified by the professor of the department. The plan of saving money in respect to periodicals should not be carried to such extremes as to reduce the limited natural demand which is necessary to the very existence of such periodicals.

CHINA'S literary and primitive library record, so interestingly detailed by Mr. Kuo at the time-centenary and now by Mr. Kwei on another page, is indeed a surprise to those who have not before studied the history of the oldest of nations and the youngest of republics. China is now responding with the utmost keenness to modern ideas, and tho the nation has been divided under the miscellaneous sway of rival or successive governments and war lords and is for the time in the extreme nationalistic feeling which takes shape as an anti-foreign movement, the people at large go on with Chinese calmness accepting progress to good purpose. Americans have an especial hold on the good will of the Chinese and our leadership in the library movement is doing good to both countries. When Miss Wood returns to China early in the year, she will find Wu-chang under a southern instead of northern government, but this progressive, rather too progressive, government is likely to accept rather than retard the library

work of which Wu-chang is the radiating center. The committee which has endeavored to give support from America to Miss Wood's undertaking is now seeking to raise funds for special purposes at Boone University, and those who have not received information in this matter may obtain it from Mrs. Frederic Cunningham, Brookline, Mass., who is personally exerting herself in this good work.

THE College of the City of New York, which occupies a commanding position a mile north of Columbia University, is soon to start the library building which it has sadly needed. An acceptable and beautiful design for the exterior has been made by the architects, Messrs. Crow, Lewis and Wick, tho, as it is isolated from the other college buildings by a city street, it is perhaps unfortunate that the design does not more closely link the library building with the splendid structure containing the Great Hall, which is the commanding feature of the campus scheme. The edifice will be built piecemeal, as unfortunately the alumni of this free institution who are contributing for its erection are not as lavish in their subscriptions as are those of colleges wherein students have paid for their education—a singular anomaly! The scheme provides for a stack tower of a dozen or more stories involving a correspondingly greater number of stack floors, a plan perhaps stimulated by the Yale plans for the Sterling Library. The Yale tower will be approximately ninety feet square, allowing for stack floors of which there will be twenty-two, approximately seventy feet square, with seminar rooms and stalls for reference work utilizing the remaining space. The difficulty about the tower scheme is the administrative cost of maintaining attendants, for it is scarcely practicable for an attendant to cover many stack floors effectively for prompt service. In a tower of less floor space the relative cost would be increased rather than minimized.

Publisher's Note

WITH the 51st year and 52nd volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL—a seeming discrepancy caused by the inclusion of only the four issues of 1876 in volume one—the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be extended to a usual size of fifty-six pages fortnightly, with larger special numbers. As heretofore, a half rate, the lowest permitted by the Post Office regulations, is extended to libraries whose income is but \$3000 or less, and to librarians or assistants whose salary is \$1500 or less. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has grown steadily in circulation and it is hoped correspondingly in usefulness, its circulation having doubled within the past few years.

Library Organizations

Rhode Island Library Association

ONE of the most stimulating meetings which the Rhode Island Library Association has offered was held in conjunction with the Institute of Instruction at the Commercial High School in Providence November 29th. Clarence E. Sherman, president of the Association, introduced, as the first speaker, Mr. George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Free Public Library, who spoke on the "Romance of Whaling," filling the audience at once with the joy and daring of the salty spray and tarred ropes and awakening an enthusiasm to read the books that he mentioned and to visit the historic spots which he knows so intimately. Alice C. Gleeson whose "Colonial Rhode Island" has just been published took the second place on the program. Her subject was "Catching up with Our State History." Mrs. Gleeson feels that civic pride is justifiable and that we may well make the libraries centers of such interest. A paper entitled "Literary Landmarks near Home" by William E. Foster took the Providence Public Library as the center of a circle with a radius of one-sixteenth of a mile within which Mr. Foster found memories rich with literary associations. Margaret Fuller, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William D. Howells and members of the famous Friday Evening Club were some of the persons brought before us.

EDNA THAYER, *Recording Secretary.*

Kansas Library Association

THE Kansas Library Association celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at its annual meeting at Parsons, November 3-5. One charter member, Miss Julia M. Walsh of Ottawa, and seven past presidents were in attendance, and messages were sent by others.

Dr. J. J. Claxton, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, gave an inspiring address. Professor Charles Mathews of the State Agricultural College gave a scholarly presentation of the new novels of the last five or six years, especially those of the Middle West. Professor Wilson, of Teachers' College at Pittsburg, in an address following the banquet on Thursday evening, spoke earnestly and plainly of the lack of careful attention to our "mother tongue," and advised as to the selection of books suitable for young people's reading. Mr. Earl N. Manchester, Librarian of Kansas State University, reported the wonderful Fiftieth Anniversary meeting of the A. L. A., and the president, Mrs. Roberta McKowan, of Chanute, in her address, emphasized the need of an organizer of libraries in

the state—a matter that has been discussed and worked for thru the years.

Round tables for public libraries, school libraries and for trustees, brought out many interesting matters, including vacation reading for school children with credits given by the teachers.

A map on the wall, prepared by the president, showed the location of all the libraries in the State, a gold star marking the county library, in Scott Co.

The librarians present brought cards bearing pictures of their buildings and with statistics as to income, number of readers and such matters. An exhibit made of these is now on its way to visit each library wishing to see it.

The people of Parsons were most gracious hosts, the weather was perfect and the librarians dispersed with a feeling of congratulation for their hosts and for themselves.

GRACE R. MEEKER, *Secretary.*

Southern California University Librarians

FOR the ninth College and University Librarians' Conference of Southern California over sixty delegates met at the University of Southern California on November 6th. Members of the Special Libraries Association of Los Angeles were guests for the day.

A resolution was passed endorsing the proposed bill to be introduced into the next session of Congress asking for a more liberal distribution of public documents to libraries numbering 30,000 or more volumes of non-fiction, this distribution to be on the order of a depository for selective bureaus and departments.

Classification of bindery material in relation to prices was discussed by W. Elmo Reavis of the Pacific Library Bindery Company, who explained the necessity of differentiating between public library binding and college binding.

After lunch, at the Woman's Residence Hall, a few short addresses were given. Several members of the University Library Committee were present, and Dr. von Kleinsmid gave an inspiring short talk on an ideal library.

Dr. Owen C. Coy gave an interesting account of Jedediah Strong Smith's entry into California one hundred years ago this month, and told of the plans for the pageant and celebration in his honor to be given in all the schools of California.

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Chairman.*
University of Southern California,
Los Angeles.

In the Library World

New York

WITH a view to emphasizing to people who might be interested in establishing memorials the suitability of branch libraries as memorials the trustees of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library have sent about twenty-five hundred people in that city a well written circular accompanied by an illustrated folder designed "to bring to your attention again outstanding facts in relation to the Library's growth, plans, and needs, hoping that some phases of its work will appeal to your interest and assistance." The achievements of the library (which has been under Mr. Yust's direction since the year after its organization in 1911) are well set forth as are the most urgent present needs: principally funds for the purchase of books and branch libraries. The amount of money, citizens are reminded, that can be raised by taxation and appropriated annually for the purchase of books is necessarily limited and relatively small, and Rochester has long been near to the bonded debt limit fixed by its charter. Furthermore, the great book collection of other cities have been accumulated thru funds specially given for the purchase of books.

Memorial branch libraries of other cities are pictured, and to donors who may wish to memorialize individuals or families and thereby also "add distinctive enrichment to our city and its cultural life," by establishing branches the Board guarantees adequate maintenance of such branches.

Ohio

PRESENT channels of distribution of books to the reading public of Dayton are thru the main library, ten branch libraries, thirty-two bookwagon stations, and thirty-three schools with books in nearly every classroom, says Electra C. Doren in the sixty-fifth annual report of the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library and Museum, a report covering sixteen months to bring the record to the beginning of the newly established fiscal year, January 1, 1926. The issue of books in the sixteen months was 815,676 volumes; the cost of library, exclusive of extraordinary expense for building and equipment, in the fiscal year ended August 31, 1925, was 90.4 cents per capita. In sixteen months the bookwagon circulated 96,486 volumes and answered 23,458 reference questions. Evening bookwagon service at three night high schools has been established.

University extension courses are offered at the main library in the evening for a limited number of more advanced readers. They are sponsored by the Public Library Friends of Reading. In eleven months, 151 students registered, of whom fifty-six were from the library staff and ninety-five from the general public. Two college

credits for each course are allowed. The lectures are also open to auditors. The library has supplied lecture room, books for reference, and duplicates for collateral reading. Collection and forwarding of fees, and ordering of books for the students have been taken care of by the Friends of Reading. Courses, each for sixteen weeks, have been given in modern European history, recent European diplomacy, American literature since 1870, and representative American drama.

Michigan

A GRATIFYING number of gifts and bequests, the opening of three new school branch libraries, and the resignation of only one member of the staff are some factors of the many that have combined to make the year ending March 31, 1926, one to be held in pleasant remembrance at the Grand Rapids Public Library. The Oakdale School Branch Library, and Ottawa Hills High School and Harrison Park High School Branch Libraries were opened to the public for service. The construction and equipment of the new West Side Branch Library building progressed rapidly. The circulation (home use) was 850,877, an increase of 63,345 over last year, and the total of all records of service, which includes instruction in the use of the library, attendance at lectures, exhibitions, etc., was 1,672,611, an increase of 127,053.

Texas

A WEEK of browsing among interesting and beautiful books, the opportunity to see fine etchings and color prints and brilliantly embroidered Guatemalan textiles was given by the El Paso Library to its public at the annual Book Festival, held November 8-13.

Books were grouped together under special subjects. There was a table for writers, containing many helps for would-be authors; another group showed the little books, the A.L.A. Reading with a Purpose lists. The Southwest had a special corner, in which books new and old, and government publications were arranged. There were many of the new autumn books and a fine display of recent biographies of note. The children's books occupied half the space in the long room. A table of beautiful books represented well-known illustrators.

It was an important week for the many who came more than once to enjoy a room full of books, in a setting of colorful and lovely pictures. The El Paso Library has no rival either in book or art shops in the City. It tries to fill many needs in a community situated in a desert—many miles from other libraries and from art galleries.

Honey Bees and Fairy Dust

By MARY GEISLER PHILLIPS

A whimsical and humorous story of two children's adventures with Bees. The account of the habits and life of the Bees is authentic. Sq. 8vo. 30 illustrations in black and white by Ellen Edmonson. Frontispiece in color. \$2.00

The Secret Cache

By E. C. BRILL

Author of "The Island of Yellow Sands"

Two boys, sons of a fur hunter, find the secret cache of valuable furs along the shore of Lake Superior, capture an Indian and bring him to justice, during Revolutionary times. 12mo. Jacket in color and illustrations by W. H. Wolf. \$1.75

Fairmount Classics

The Pathfinder

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER

8vo. Colored jacket and six illustrations by Donald S. Humphreys.

Six volumes in this series uniform with the above

Washington Square Classics

The Blue Fairy Book

Edited by ANDREW LANG

8vo. Seven illustrations in color by Manning deV. Lee. Colored jacket. \$1.50

17 volumes in this famous series uniform with the above



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Current Literature and Bibliography

"Pacific Northwest Libraries: History of their early development in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia," consists of three papers prepared for the seventeenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, as a contribution to the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the A. L. A. These papers, printed in the *Washington Historical Quarterly* for October and now issued in reprint are: "Early Library Development in Washington" by Charles W. Smith; "The Library Movement in British Columbia" by John Forsyth, and "Some Early Libraries of Oregon," by Mirpah G. Blair.

"What happened to a library book," is the story in verse by Louis Stanley Jast, librarian of the Manchester (England) Public Libraries, of

A jolly book with pleasing smile
Had left the library in fine style

and gives adventures and ill-treatment resulting in a broken back and other injuries which cut him off "in his time of youth." This tale for all young readers is published by Libraco, Ltd., of London and the American agent is the R. R. Bowker Co. (15 cents a copy; \$7.50 for a hundred copies).

For the use of the general public the Aberdeen (Scotland) Public Library has issued an Index-Catalogue of its Lending Department. A printed fiction catalog was issued some time ago and the public also uses the general classified card catalog. The present book supplements these very fully with over two hundred closely printed pages of entries arranged alphabetically by subject, with class-numbers showing the location of the books on the shelves. Numerous *See and See also* notes make possible easy location of kindred subjects. There are, for example, some three score references under Archaeology, and on the same page one finds Architecture with about forty subdivisions and their class marks as well as some two dozen numbers indicating where works on architecture in general may be found.

The Board of Managers of the Wilmington Institute Free Library recently made a survey of the central and branch libraries of the city with a view "to laying now the lines for acquiring the appropriate sites for branch libraries a generation or more hence." The data assembled in this connection have been edited by Frank Morton Jones, a member of the Board, and published in a thirty-page pamphlet "Library Service for 'Greater Wilmington': A report on the present service and future expansion." "It

seems to me that his analysis of present conditions has been carried out in a way never before attempted by librarians themselves," says Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Institute, who will be glad to send copies to librarians who wish it.

"A Manual of Classification for Librarians and Bibliographers," by W. C. Berwick Sayers, librarian of the Croydon (England) Public Libraries and author of "An Introduction to Library Classification," has just been published. (Grafton and Co., London, \$7.25; H. W. Wilson Co., New York, \$8.) The Manual aims to meet the "need for a comprehensive statement of the whole field of classification as far as the librarian is concerned with it," and deals first, accordingly, with the cardinal principles which have actuated classifiers when devising schemes designed for classifying books and other library material with emphasis on "the only systems which have now any considerable number of adherents in Anglo-Saxon and Latin libraries at any rate, namely those of Brunet, Dewey, Cutter, Brown and the Library of Congress"; and, finally, explains the practical application of classification to books, catalogs, files, clippings, maps, deeds and other library material.

The ten outstanding articles in the December magazines, selected by a council of librarians, are:

"Our Predicament Under the Eighteenth Amendment," by Walter Lippmann in *Harper's Magazine*; "Love, Arms, Song and Death," by Henry Morton Robinson in the *Century*; "This Book-Collecting Game," by A. Edward Newton in the *Atlantic Monthly*; "The Man Behind the Times," by Benjamin Stelberg in the *Atlantic Monthly*; "Where Can I Find the Rules for Success?," by Edward W. Bok in *Scribner's*; "Portrait of an Olympian," by Rollo Walter Brown in *Harper's Magazine*; "Ringside Seats," by Katherine Fullerton Gerould in *Harper's Magazine*; "The Scientific City of the Future," an interview with Thomas A. Edison in the *Forum*; "Americans Wanted," by William Stix Wasserman in the *Atlantic Monthly*; "Phantoms of the Snow," by Herbert Ravenel Sass in *Good Housekeeping*.

Publications Received

Herford, C. H. The mind of post-war Germany. Manchester: The University Press. (Repr. from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Vol. 10, No. 2, July, 1926.) 47p. 1s. 6d.

Schuster, Ernst. Das Einkommen: Eine kritische Untersuchung, 1801-1816. Tübingen, Germany: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1926. 122p.

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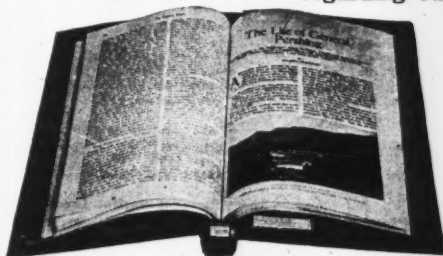
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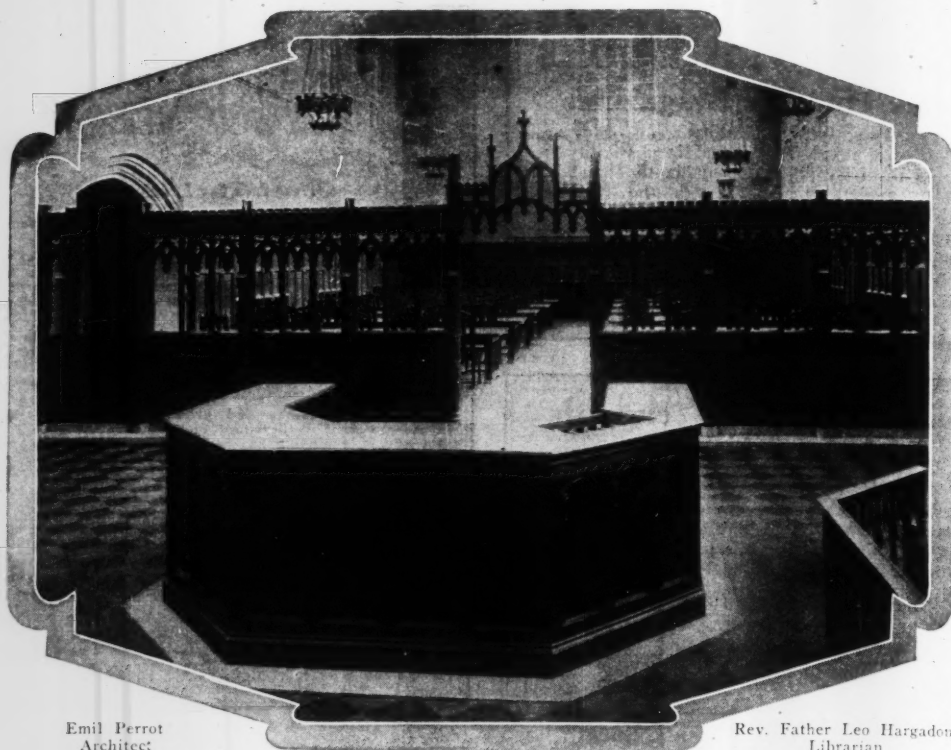
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